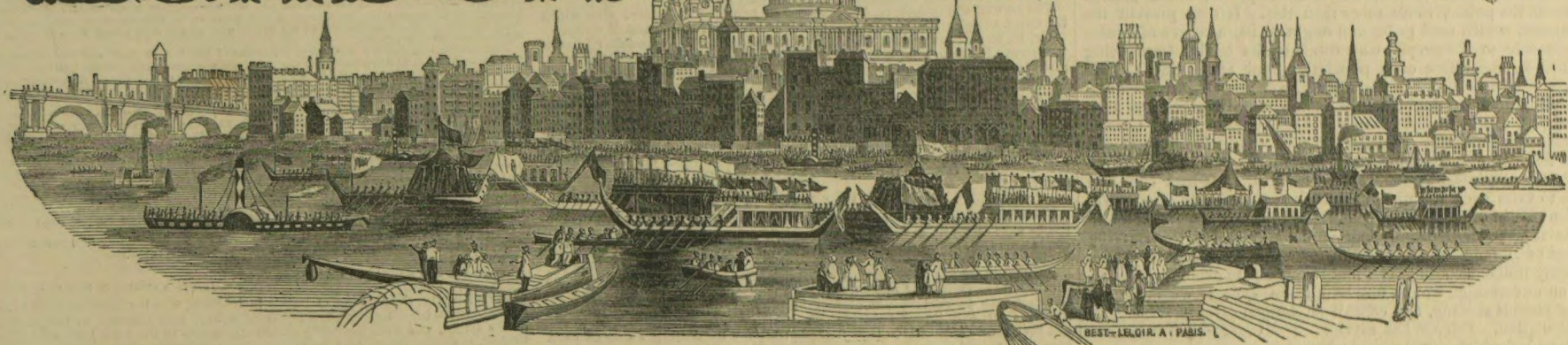


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 390.—VOL. XV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE CHOLERA.

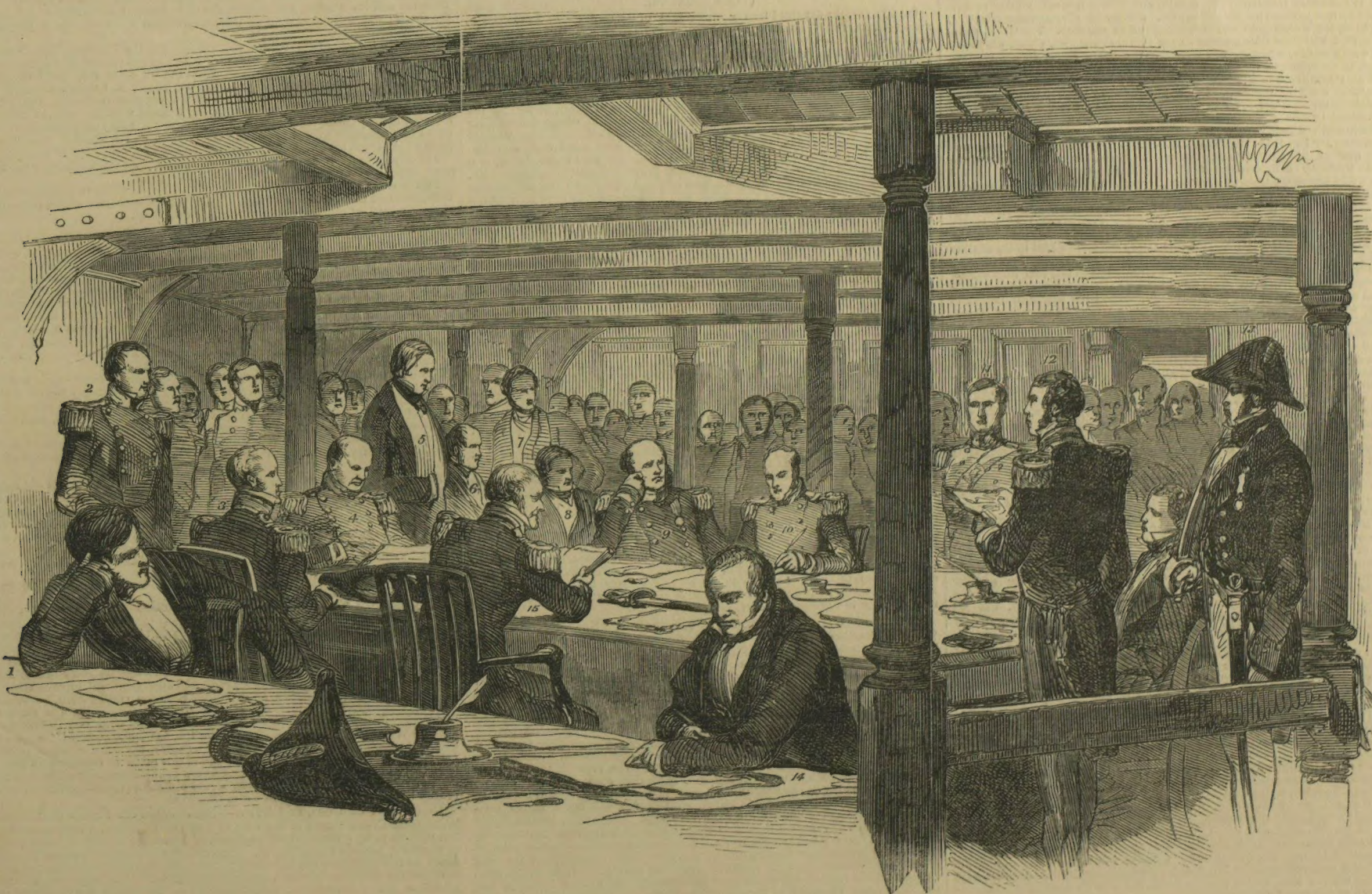
PRAYERS will be offered up to-morrow in all the churches of England, that Divine Providence may be pleased in its infinite mercy to stay the pestilence with which this realm is afflicted. All devout hearts will join humbly in the supplication; but, while leaving the penitence of a nation to plead at the throne of Grace, the rulers and chiefs of the people will not, it is to be hoped, imitate the Mahomedan fatalism, which relies upon prayer alone, and neglects those human means which God has put into our power to mitigate all the evils which a contravention of His laws, whether physical or moral, is sure to entail upon us.

The metropolis has suffered severely from its ignorance and neglect of those natural laws which are necessary for the preservation of health; and it may be conceded that, in most instances, the plague of Cholera, if not caused, has been greatly aggravated, by similar ignorance and neglect on the part of the people of the various towns and districts in which it has made its appearance. So surely does chastisement follow transgression of every natural law, that any one acquainted with the structure and population of our great towns, and the pursuits and habits of the people, had it in his power to point out with unerring certainty the places where Cholera would be most fatal. Predictions were made so long ago as when the first announcement reached this country of the appearance of Cholera in eastern Russia, that Paris, London, Glasgow, and other large and densely-peopled cities, would suffer the most severely from its destructive effects. We have seen how the prediction, or, more properly speaking, the calculation has been verified. It remains to be seen whether, profiting by the lessons of calamity, the people or their rulers will take efficient means to provide against the recurrence of a pest which is proved, by all we know and hear of it, to rage with the greatest virulence wherever the laws of health and cleanliness have been most grossly violated.

Experience proves that, in matters such as these, the collective people are not the best trustees of the people's interest. In London the health of two millions of people has been trifled with, and thousands of valuable lives have been lost, for want of an authority sufficiently wise, comprehensive, and absolute, to discover, to prescribe, and to enforce the means of prevention or mitigation of pestilence. Contending jurisdictions, jealous of each other, and of all interference with the right of local self-government; together with the apathy of Ignorance, which does not believe in danger until it makes itself felt, have, by their joint operation, prevented the establishment of such a central authority as we suppose. In the presence of the plague, these local jurisdictions will probably be less jealous of each other, and more inclined than they have been to cede their authority to some power that shall be more effective than they; and while London in its daily history almost recalls the horrors of the great plagues of former times, even Ignorance, roused from its apathy, will cease to offer any further impediment to the efforts of those who desire to mitigate the present, and prevent future, pestilence. The "*laissez faire*" principle has its admirers, who will not suffer it to be infringed upon, even by such a visitation as this. It is, no doubt, admirable for many ends, in a commercial nation; but, like many other good principles, it may be carried to such an extreme as to render it an evil one. The public Wealth is one of the cases in which "*laissez faire*" may be safely trusted; but the public Health, it has long been obvious to the few, and is now becoming obvious to the many, is not a case in which it can be relied upon. Should the Government, as we trust it will, be disposed to take this matter into its own hands, it will meet with no real opposition at the present time. Should it neglect the opportunity, it will prove itself unworthy of its high responsibilities, and be justly open to the accusation of most culpable neglect.

We are well aware that, with all its defects, London is one of the most healthy cities of the world. There was a time when this

fact was held to be a sufficient answer to any sanitary reformer who ventured to hint at amelioration. That time has passed. The Cholera has opened our eyes to the truth that, however healthy and wholesome London may be in comparison with Paris or any other city that still more flagrantly disobeys the laws of health, it is not so healthy or wholesome as it might be if we employed the proper means to keep it provided with pure air and pure water. We see that whilst our sanitary precautions have not increased with the increase of the population, that the feeders and causes of malaria augment with every addition to the numbers that are congregated together in that mighty mass of human habitations that pour their daily impurities into the Thames. Whatever advantage London may appear to possess when submitted to the ordeal of comparison with other cities, we are beginning to comprehend that there are two causes which more especially operate to its permanent unhealthiness. The first is the hourly pollution of the noble stream which runs through it; and the second is the barbarous practice of burying the dead among the living. Any one who has looked at the returns of the Board of Health, must have noticed that the mortality is greatest on the Surrey side of the Thames, from Wandsworth down to Greenwich—a low-lying district—built, for the most part, upon a marsh—and swarming with a dense and poor population. That district suffers from the combined operation of the two nuisances. The other districts of London, although afflicted with the graveyard evil to an extent quite as mischievous, are relieved, by their higher situation, from the full effect of the malaria caused by the putrescence of the Thames. Public feeling is awakened on both subjects. It continues to express itself very strongly against the practice of intramural interments. It knows that, even when unafflicted with plague, we inter, on the yearly average, about 52,000 human bodies in such horrible places as the grave-yards of Drury-lane, St. Ann's, Blackfriars, St. Mary's, Lambeth, and a hundred others equally over-crowded. What this year's total will amount to, none can tell; but the ravages of the Cholera, by drawing atten-



1. PRISONER'S COUNSEL.
9. CAPT. MACDOUGALL.

2. OFFICER OF THE COURT.
10. CAPT. WELLESLEY.

3. CAPT. HOPE JOHNSTONE.
11. WITNESS.

4. SIR J. LOUIS.
12. PRISONER.

5. MR. ELLIOTT.
13. PROVOST MARSHAL.

6. MR. GRAHAM.
14. PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

7-8. PROSECUTORS' COUNSEL.
15. SIR THOMAS MAITLAND.

COURT-MARTIAL ON COMMANDER PITMAN, ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "IMPREGNABLE," IN HAMOAZE, PLYMOUTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

tion to the subject, give some reason for the hope that we shall, ere long, imitate our ancestors, and cease to bury our dead within the bounds of our city. If the pestilence effect no other good for the living than this, we shall not have been submitted to the scourge in vain, and succeeding generations of the people of London will have reason to be thankful that their predecessors learned wisdom under affliction, and knew how to turn calamity to beneficial uses.

The Government, however, has it in its power, in the present temper of the public, to do more than this. It may prevent the fine stream, which used to be, and ought to be, a source of health and pleasure to the people who dwell on its banks, from being poisoned by the refuse of a population now amounting to two millions, and which, in ten years hence, will probably number half a million more. No doubt, it will be an expensive process to keep the river pure, and to carry off all the drainage, by grand tunnels or subterranean canals on either side, to convenient receptacles, where Science may transmute it into valuable manure. But the wealth that can intersect the realm with railways—that can find means to raise such a stupendous work as the tubular bridge over the Conway, in order that the communication between London and Dublin may be shortened by half an hour—that fed the starving millions of Ireland—and that emancipated the slave at the expense of twenty millions sterling, can find the means to drain the capital. Such an undertaking would not be all loss, even if we measured loss by pounds sterling, and considered human lives as nothing in the calculation. Science has myriads of advantages yet to offer to the world, of which our scientific men have as yet no more than a vague conception and a certain hope; but it has already been proved to demonstration, as one of its triumphs, that the liquid refuse carried by the drains of London into the Thames is capable, by its aid, of being converted into wealth. The present is the time for the Government to take the initiative. Popular sympathy and consent will not be wanting while Cholera lingers in our towns, or the remembrance of its ravages remains fresh in the mind of the public. Should, unfortunately, the present opportunity be allowed to pass, the wise and good, while they continue to pray that Cholera and Plague may not return to create another, will not fail to regret that the leaders of the people and the rulers of the State were not more prompt and patriotic in the discharge of their duty when the occasion presented itself.

COURT-MARTIAL ON COMMANDER PITMAN.

THE Court resumed its sittings on Tuesday (the 11th day), at half-past nine o'clock A.M., on board the *Impregnable*, in Hamoaze, Plymouth, to hear the prisoner's defence. The great interest excited by this inquiry drew together a large number of naval and military gentlemen and civilians in the ship's cabin, where the Court was held.

The prosecutors, Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott, were both present assisted by their legal advisers, Mr. John Beer and Mr. W. J. Little. Commander Pitman's legal advisers were Mr. N. Lockyer and Mr. J. E. Elworthy; the latter of whom, by permission of the Court, read his defence. This document was one of considerable length, occupying forty or fifty sheets of paper.

It opened by stating that Commander Pitman had for twenty-three years borne in the service a character beyond the reach of calumny, until it was now attacked by two persons whose conduct he viewed with surprise and indignation, and whose charges he treated with indifference and contempt, seeing the source whence they emanated. These feelings were participated in by officers of high rank in the service. Letters from Admiral Dacre, September 4; Captain Sir F. Collier, September 3; Sir E. Lyon, September 6; Sir C. Talfourd, August 31; and Captain McQuhae, August 28, all in the present year, would testify to his good conduct as a seaman and as an officer. A letter from Captain P. Richards, August 28, 1849, when the *Childers* was paid off at Chatham, showed that she was then in a highly creditable condition. Captain Lewis Jones, in writing from Edinburgh, September 4, 1849, expresses his surprise at the charges now produced; and there were fifty other letters of similar tenor. These letters showed the feelings of those whose opinions were most valued, and valuable to him, Commander Pitman. The charges of cruelty and falsehood surprised him; but the accusation of his want of a knowledge of navigation was the most surprising of all.

Unfortunately, when the *Childers* was commissioned, the Portsmouth division of Marines was all in Ireland, and, in consequence, some of the worst of characters had been sent on board the ship. This would not have happened under ordinary circumstances. Many of the Marines they had on board were the worst men in the ship. Another great source of trouble had been the character of the officers. Nevertheless, it was difficult to prove that any one officer of the ship left her through reason of misunderstanding with the commander. Who were his accusers? To them might be attributed all the misunderstanding which occurred on board. The first to whom he would allude was Mr. Elliott; he was proved to have been frequently intoxicated, and it was through vindictive feelings that he had pursued his present course. But for his (Commander Pitman's) forbearance, Mr. Elliott could not have remained in the ship. The Court would recollect that, when the *Childers* was on the Patras shoals, Mr. Elliott was drunk on the quarter-deck, where he was chopping the round-house with a hatchet, and was, in consequence, removed below. Mr. Elliott having subsequently expressed his regret, he was forgiven, although it was the duty of the commander to have taken a different course. Before joining the *Childers*, both Mr. Elliott and Mr. Graham were unknown to him. He felt bound to state what he knew of Lieutenant Graham; that gentleman entered the service fifteen years since, when he joined the *Belvidera*, from which he was discharged for paroling the mess money. In 1843 he was on board the *Satellite*, when he was turned out of the mess, and obliged to mess with the carpenter; he was tried by court-martial at Monte Video, dismissed, and worked his way home before the mast in a merchant-vessel. In 1846, when on board the *Childers*, he was appointed to the *President*, but the midshipmen there would not receive him into their mess; in March, 1847, when appointed to another ship, Lieutenant Graham applied to him (Commander Pitman) to remain in the *Childers*, and obtained his consent, in confirmation of which his private letter-book was produced to the Court. This application was subsequent to the charges of cruelty against Haigh, White, and others. Lieutenant Graham constantly associated with the ship's company; and the officers had to call him from among them when drinking together. The drunkenness of Reed, the Marine, might be traced to the same source; and to confirm this, when Reed had been ordered in furs for a fortnight, Lieutenant Graham wrote a letter, dated "15th March, 1848," stating that he was the guilty party. At Chusan, Graham was afflicted with *delirium tremens*. Another time, Lieutenant Graham, when under arrest, produced a letter stating that his family had experienced great affliction by death and fire, and thus obtained release; that letter was afterwards found to be a fabrication. In consequence of all this, he (Commander Pitman) wrote to Admiral Sir F. A. Collier, the Commander-in-Chief, 21st of February, 1849, on the subject of Lieutenant Graham's drunkenness and disorderly conduct. These were the prosecutors.

Among the 16 witnesses were several who merited and obtained severe punishments, and there were the most glaring inconsistencies in several parts of their evidence, which included facts that transpired before and since the dates laid down in the charges; and, even if true and tried by a civil process, the Judge would say, "There was not sufficient evidence to go to a jury." Mr. Elliott said he was confident he saw Sanger scrubbed and held before the fire by the surgeon, Mr. Brake; but that gentleman denied it entirely. The letter on the skylight was probably produced through Lieutenant Graham's intimacy with the crew. When the ship was paid off, no man on board, when asked the question, had any complaint to make. Mr. Elliott, in his opinion, was the victim of Lieutenant Graham, who was the instigator. Regarding the punishment of Haigh, under no circumstances could a commander be made responsible; the opinion of the power of prisoners to bear punishment was with other officers. Haigh's punishments were for an accumulation of crimes. It was true that he was kept on deck night and day, but his berth under the fore-castle was one prized by the crew generally. Immediately Surgeon Crowdy mentioned Haigh's previous fall on board the *Rodney*, all punishments were abandoned. Haigh was a sullen, silent man while on board the *Childers*, and when left ashore at Hobart Town. Since then he had joined another ship, where he laughs at the medical officer for being so easily deceived as to his sickness. White was promised prospective, and not immediate punishment. The term "scrub" meant to wash with soap and water, excepting on one occasion. Three years had elapsed since White was drowned. He (Commander Pitman) saw him swimming, and it was said he had temporary hold of the life-buoy. All the men were afterwards called aft, but none said they saw him drown himself. Matthews, the midshipman's steward, was a man of bad character, and he (Commander Pitman) was not on board when he committed suicide. Of the original crew who went out, fifty-two returned in the ship, sixteen deserted, thirteen were invalided, fourteen died, and eleven were appointed to other ships. Regarding the boy Cleverton, it was not necessary for him to prove a negative; why was not the boy sent for by the prosecutors? Cleverton roasted a shoe until it was burnt, and in the pet of the moment, it was hung at him. After the ship was paid off Cleverton called, and saw Commander and Mrs. Pitman. It would be proved by the books that Mr. Elliott did not keep watch and watch, as he stated, on the coast of China. He (Commander Pitman) was totally ignorant how the words "with disgrace" came on Mr. Smith's discharge certificate. After Graham and Elliott left the ship on the passage home, Mr. Smith's conduct was exceedingly good, and it would give him great pleasure to see Mr. Smith restored to the service. It was stated that Reed, the Marine, since returning to barracks, had been flogged and dismissed. Commander Pitman never knew that the boys wore funnels on their heads until mentioned before the Court. The cook deserted, to turn confectioner at Hobart Town. Regarding

the false entries, they might have been irregular, but the old sails were used entirely for the service of the ship. Commander Pitman concluded by showing his services: he entered the navy on board the *Récompense* in 1826, and was present at Navarino; joined the *Asia*, *Seringapatam*, *Rose*, *Warspite*, *Herald*, *Victory*, *Asia*, and *St. Vincent* as midshipman; passed mate March, 1833; served seven years in the *Edinburgh*, *Britannia*, *Idia*, and *Kadamanthus*; joined the *Venerable* in 1839; in 1840 was Lieutenant of the *Druid*, and in 1843 was made Commander; in 1846 he was appointed to the *Childers*. Letters of thanks were then read from Consuls at Chusan, from Lord Palmerston, &c., for services in China, and certificates from about sixty officers.

The perusal of the defence, &c. occupied an hour and a quarter; after which the Court was cleared and remained closed for an hour; at the end of which,

Mr. W. Rogers, surgeon of the *Childers*, was examined by Commander Pitman, to disprove the charges of cruelty; but, though examined and cross examined at great length, nothing important was elicited but that he did not know the conduct of the prisoner to have been cruel when in command of the *Childers*. At the close of his examination the prisoner declined calling further evidence, and the Court rose.

On Wednesday the Court opened shortly after nine o'clock; and the prosecutors and the prisoner having appeared,

The President said, "The prosecution and defence having closed, the Court is now going to consider the sentence. Clear the court." The Court was then cleared.

THE SENTENCE.

The Court was re-opened at twenty-five minutes to three o'clock, when the witnesses were called in, and the public admitted. The Judge Advocate having recapitulated the charges, read the decision of the Court as follows:—"The Court having heard the evidence in support of the charges, as well as what the prisoner has offered in his behalf, and very maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, is of opinion that the charge of general cruelty and oppression has been in part proved against the prisoner, Commander J. C. Pitman; and the Court is further of opinion that the charge of false expenditure of stores, and the charge of false statements in the log-book of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, have been proved against the prisoner, Commander J. C. Pitman; and the Court doth in consequence adjudge the said Commander J. C. Pitman to be dismissed from her Majesty's service."

The Court was then dissolved.

The illustration upon the preceding page is from a sketch by our Artist at Plymouth. It shows the Court sitting on board H.M.S. *Impregnable*, in Hamoaze; upon the table lies the prisoner's sword, and around it are the several persons distinguished by the figures of reference.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ADMIRALTY INSPECTION.—Sir F. Baring, Bart., the First Lord; with the Hon. Captain Berkeley, C.B., M.P.; the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; and Mr. Secretary Parker, left the Admiralty for Bangor and Holyhead, where they were joined by Rear-Admiral Dundas, C.B., M.P., in the Admiralty yacht *Black Eagle*, and proceeded to Pembroke to inspect that establishment. From Pembroke their Lordships will proceed to Queenstown (late Cove), and, having inspected the Admiralty works there, will return to the Admiralty.

The Colonelcy of the 19th Foot, vacant by the demise of Sir Warren Pencocke, has been conferred on Major-General Charles Turner, commanding at Cork.

In consequence of the cholera having appeared in the detachment of the 11th Hussars stationed at Kensington, the troops have been removed by sudden order to join the head-quarters at Hounslow. The Household Brigade of Cavalry is performing the despatch duty until further orders.

The new system of individual payments in the naval dockyards is ordered to be put into operation at the commencement of the month of October.

THE ROYAL YACHT.—The *Victoria* and *Albert*, Royal yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, was on Saturday last taken up to her winter moorings. The riggers returned to the dockyard, and the officers and men to the *Royal George*.

The *Fairy* is kept ready for service, and will probably be required about the 20th instant, as it is expected the Court will proceed to Osborne immediately after its arrival from Scotland.

THE ARMY BREVET.—Above twenty names of officers have been selected by the Commander-in-Chief for brevet promotion in honour of her Majesty's late visit to Ireland, from the list of officers submitted by the authorities; and, as the Duke's selection has been forwarded to Balmoral for her Majesty's approval, it is probable the names of these fortunate officers will appear in the next military gazette.

General Sir Charles Napier quits India in the spring of next year. He has sent home instructions for the purchase of an estate on the banks of the Thames, where he intends to take up his permanent residence. It is believed that he will become the possessor of the property now belonging to Colonel Tynte, M.P.

It is highly probable (says the *United Service Gazette*) that Sir Wm. Gomm will continue in India with the expectation of succeeding Sir Charles Napier, on his retirement from the Indian command in the spring.

LIMERICK BARRACKS.—As it has been found that the accommodation for the military serving at Limerick is insufficient, the barracks are to be considerably enlarged.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST THE COUNTESS DE LANDSFELD (LOLA MONTES).

On Monday, the day fixed for the appearance of the Countess de Landsfeldt to meet (as Mrs. Heald) the charge of bigamy, the recognizances were, with the consent of Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prosecution, extended to Wednesday, to give time to the defendant, who had but returned from the Continent a few days previously, to prepare her case against the charge.

On Wednesday, a considerable number of persons assembled before the court, notwithstanding the wetness of the weather, in expectation of seeing the lady as she came from her carriage to enter the court. They, however, as well as the less numerous throng within the court, were doomed to disappointment, for Lola Montes did not make her appearance.—At 2 o'clock, Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prosecution, entered the court. There were also present a gentleman from the Consistorial Court, a gentleman from the East India House, and other witnesses, who had been summoned to prove the first marriage. Mr. Clarkson, addressing the magistrate, said:—"Sir, I appear on the part of Miss Heald, the aunt of the young gentleman who is represented to have married the lady against whom the present proceedings have been instituted. I had reason to believe that that lady, Mrs. James, or whatever else may be her name, and who has been charged at the instance of Miss Heald with the crime of bigamy, would have appeared here to-day. But I find that is not the case, and I can, on the part of the prosecution, only ask you to estreat the recognizances. I have only further to say, with respect to this charge, that there is no vindictive motive on the part of Miss Heald in instituting the present proceedings. I believe the Countess of Landsfeldt came to town on Friday last for the purpose, as is reported, of effecting a compromise or agreement; but I have to inform you that Miss Heald, who is the sister of the father of the young gentleman who has married this lady, has had nothing to do with any compromise or agreement, and I am instructed to assure you that there is no foundation for the report that any such compromise has been effected, and the first and best proof of that fact is that I ask you now to order the recognizances to be estreated. Miss Heald has in this case, sir, been influenced by the most disinterested regard for the welfare of the son of her deceased brother, and naturally feels great indignation and indignity at the illegal and disgraceful marriage which has been performed between her nephew and the female in question. When further evidence has been received from India and other places with regard to the first marriage, it is the intention of Miss Heald to persevere in prosecuting the charge; but in the meantime I can only ask you, sir, to estreat the recognizances.—Mr. Hardwicke: Under the circumstances, the recognizances are estreated.—They amount to £2000. The proceedings then terminated.

INDISPOSITION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The *Gazette de France* says:—"Baron Rothschild, who had arrived at Lille on Wednesday, was in the evening seized with a violent attack of cholera, which was feared to be the cholera. While physicians were being sent for, a message was transmitted to Paris by the electric telegraph to the Baroness to set off immediately by the railway. She accordingly did so, but found her husband so far recovered as to be able to return with her to Paris in the course of the day."

COLLISION WITH HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "SALAMANDER."—A very serious collision recently occurred in the Channel, between her Majesty's steamer *Salamander* and a coasting sloop called the *Lamb*, Mr. Jones master, which ended in the latter immediately foundering, though all on board escaped. On Thursday week the *Salamander* left Plymouth for Pembroke, in charge of Mr. Davey, supernumerary master of the *Impregnable*, with Mr. Henderson, master attendant of Devonport Dockyard, and a party of riggers, on board, for the purpose of navigating the *Odetia* round to Plymouth or Portsmouth. About three o'clock in the afternoon, however, the *Black Head* near Falmouth bearing N.E. by N. eight miles distant, and the *Lizard* N.W. by W., the sloop was seen standing on a starboard tack towards shore, beating to windward. There was a stiff breeze blowing E. by N. and a heavy sea on. The crew of the sloop say they saw the steamer approaching, and, anticipating mischief from her course, they halloed to her as she neared to alter her helm. The *Salamander* continued her course and speed, and came in fearful collision with the *Lamb*, on the starboard bow, cutting her down below the water's edge. With such a terrible injury not a moment was to be lost in getting clear of the wreck and rescuing the hands on board, as she was fast settling down. Ropes were lowered down the sides of the steamer for the crew to seize hold of, and after some difficulty all the poor fellows were rescued. In a few moments the vessel having filled, she heeled over, and went down in deep water, the crew losing everything but the dress they had on. The *Lamb* belonged to Portmadoc, and was for Portsmouth from Port-dinorwig.

James St. Aubyn, Esq., the lord of the manor of Devonport, has subscribed the sum of £100 towards a fund which has been formed at Devonport, for the relief of the poor whose friends may have died of the cholera, to which Lady St. Aubyn has added £10.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The monotony of the parliamentary recess has been relieved this week by Ministerial complications arising out of the letter of the President of the Republic to his aide-de-camp, M. Ney, at Rome, the purport of which we noticed in our Number of last week.

The letter itself is as follows:—

Ellysée National, August 18, 1849.

My dear Ney,—The French Republic has not sent an army to strangle Italian liberty, but, on the contrary, to regulate it, and preserve it from excess, and on a solid basis to restore to the Pontifical throne the Prince who at the first placed himself boldly at the head of all useful reforms.

I learn with pain that the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, and our own deeds, remain unfruitful, in consequence of the influence of passion and hostile feelings. It is wished to have, as the basis of the Pope's return, proscription and tyranny. Say, on my part, to General Rostolan, that it cannot be permitted, under the shadow of the tricolor flag, to commit an act derogatory to the character of our intervention.

I sum up thus the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope—a general amnesty, the secularization of the Administration, the Code Napoleon, and a Liberal Government.

I have been personally hurt, on reading the proclamation of the three Cardinals, to see that it has not even made mention of the name of France, or of the sufferings of our brave soldiers. Every insult offered to our flag or to our uniform goes right to my heart; and I beg you to make known to them that if France does not sell her services, she requires at least that she may have gratitude for her sacrifices and self-denial.

At the time when our armies made the tour of Europe, they left everywhere, as the traces of their passage, the germs of liberty, and the destruction of the abuses of the feudal system. I shall not be said that in 1849 a French army has acted in another manner and brought about another result.

Desire the General to thank the army in my name for its noble conduct. I have learned with pain that even physically it has not been treated as it deserved to be.

Nothing should be neglected to make our troops comfortable.

Receive, my dear Ney, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

M. de Falloux, the Minister of Public Instruction, who is somewhat more Conservative than his colleagues, is understood to have been opposed to the issuing of this letter; and from the controversial statements in the Paris Journals on the subject, it would appear that he contemplated resigning office. The difference, however, has been patched up, and M. de Falloux continues in office for the present; only, it is said, on condition that there shall be no attempt to coerce the Pope, and that his Holiness shall be allowed to return unshackled by conditions.

The President of the Republic continues his "progresses" through the country, which partake more of a Royal than of a Republican character. On Sunday morning he left Paris at nine o'clock, for Sens, to open the first section of the Paris and Lyons railroad. Great preparations were made to receive him, and he was entertained at a grand banquet at Sens, where, as well as along the route, he was received in the most enthusiastic manner. He returned to Paris the same night. M. Edgar and General Oudinot have both returned to Paris from Rome, and have had interviews with the President. General Rostolan, who succeeded M. Oudinot in the chief command at Rome, has been recalled, his resignation having arrived in Paris the same day that his recall was announced. He resigned on account of the growing and disagreeable difficulties which beset the Roman question. His successor is General Randon, who is a cavalry officer, and has been a General of Division only since 1847. His rise has been unusually rapid. He is a friend of General Cavaignac and of Colonel Charras, and is an officer of distinction, having given proofs of energy and judgment in Africa. He left Paris for Rome on Tuesday evening.

Some important documents connected with the intended revolution of the 13th of June have just been seized at the residence of a person named Merlé, one of the leaders of the Society of the Rights of Man. It is said that they will throw considerable light upon the contemplated movements of the parties engaged in that project, which were to be of the most extensive and destructive character. Amongst the papers are the minutes of the most secret proceedings of the Committee of the Rights of Man on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th June last; proclamations, drafts of decrees, with the places in blank for the signature of the new Dictator, formidable lists of proscription, programmes of the most sweeping kind, and all the terrible machinery of the new state of society which was to be established on the ruins of the old social world.

The Pope's nuncio at Paris has been instructed not to treat the President's letter as official, in order that the Pope may have time to consult the other powers on the subject.

M. Odilon Barrot is indispensed, but not seriously.

The Archbishop of Toulouse has published a letter in the *Ami de la Religion*, censuring severely M. Duguerry, curé of the Madeleine, for the expressions he made use of in his speech at the Peace Congress, viz. that "the Gospel is nothing more than human reason restored and extended."

The Abbé has, in reply, published a letter to his superior, the Archbishop of Paris, in which he says:—"The meaning which some persons persist in giving to the words in question has never been, and never could be, mine. I believe and profess that the Christian religion is essentially supernatural, and revealed in its books, its dogmas, its precepts, its mysteries, its visible and permanent authority; and that it is the work not of human reason, but of Divine reason—of the Eternal Word made flesh—of Jesus Christ our Lord, God and man at the same time. *Omnia instauravi in Christo*. I believe, and I humbly profess, without any restriction whatever, all that the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church teaches; and I shall be always happy to retract and condemn anything that I could ever say, write, or do, not entirely conformable to the present declaration."

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—The latest intelligence represents the disagreement between the Cardinal Commissioners and France as hourly increasing. On the 1st inst. General Rostolan issued a decree, prohibiting assemblages of people in the streets, and manifestations of any kind, threatening transgressors with the punishment prescribed by law. There was also published on the same date a decree, signed by the French Prefect of Police, Le Roux, reviving the law of the 9th of June, 1841, which has never been revoked, and prescribing certain police regulations concerning passports and permits of residence. The cause of these measures was, that the Romans wished to make a demonstration in favour of General Rostolan and the French, and against the Government Commission of the three Cardinals; and this demonstration General Rostolan did not think it proper to countenance or allow.

The Swiss Guard is restored, and mounts guard at the Vatican. The finances are in a desperate state: on the 31st ult. there was not enough in the coffers to pay the commissariat of the army, and it was not till three P.M. that 2000 scudi were scraped together to pay the contractor for bread, M. Carloni, who had refused to furnish the troops for that day if he was not paid that sum. One of the most lively causes of the dissatisfaction of the Romans with the present state of matters, is the inability of the Government to pay the half-yearly dividend. At Gaëta matters are in an equally disagreeable state, and a rupture may be expected. The letter of the President had given occasion for new recriminations.

The Pope and the King of Naples were expected at Portici (Naples) the first week of the present month.

PIEDMONT.—Under date of the 7th inst. from Genoa, we learn of the arrival of the celebrated Garibaldi in that city, after various adventures. He is to remain at Genoa until he can find an opportunity to quit Italy.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Accounts from Vienna say that the Commander of Komorn demanded, as the terms of his submission—a complete amnesty in Hungary, the garrison to retain their arms, with permission to retire into some neighbouring country, and an independent Ministry for Hungary. These conditions were promptly rejected by General Haynau, who insisted on nothing short of an unconditional surrender, which General Klapka refused to comply with: 60,000 troops were, therefore, instantly to besiege that fortress. The armistice was, however, again renewed on the 4th instant, to last to the 12th, and negotiations were resumed. Gen. Klapka was personally disposed to submit to the Austrian troops, but the garrison expressed itself determined to resist to the last.

Kussuth, Dembinski, and Messaros are, it is generally understood, at Widdin, under the protection of the Turkish Pacha. They had previously placed themselves under British protection, and signified their intention to emigrate to England. The intervention of the British Consul has, in consequence, been used, and the liberty of their persons demanded.

Arthur Von Görgey has, for several days past, been at Gratz, in the full enjoyment of liberty. The whereabouts of Bem appears to be wrapped in obscurity.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin we learn that on the 8th inst. his Majesty the King set out incoy. and unaccompanied by any of his Ministers, for Toplitz, in Bohemia, to have an interview with the Emperor of Austria there, upon the subject of forming a temporary commission, which shall be empowered to conduct a portion of the affairs of the Confederation, similar to the old Diet. His Majesty returned to Berlin on the 10th.

The Prince of Hesse-Homburg has acceded to the Constitution of the three Kings.

HOUSES FOR CALIFORNIA.—The construction of iron houses, intended for California, is being actively carried on at Couillet; four have already been forwarded to their destination, ten others must be at Antwerp prior to the 15th instant. They resemble cottages. They are arranged for two and three families, with two rooms for each. All the different parts are numbered, and are put together by means of a nut and pin. The roofing is composed of zinc tiles. We have no doubt that this article of exportation will furnish another branch to the metallurgic trade, and a further means of employment, but it may nevertheless require to be turned to account by the assistance of the Government. For instance, we can see no reason, to commence with, why Government should not cause all the small cottages for the accommodation of the police, which line the railways, to be built of iron. Besides the merit of being in perfect harmony with the railway, the adoption of this mode of construction would have that of greater economy. Nothing would be more simple than to vary the style of these little houses, so that they would present a permanent exhibition of models of iron architecture.—*Journal de Charleville*.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN EGYPT.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes a letter from Grand Cairo, of the date of the 1st of August, which announces the discovery, by a French civil engineer, of a stratum of coal in the vicinity of the Nile, towards Upper Egypt. This is a most valuable discovery, inasmuch as it will relieve the Government from the onerous tribute paid to England for the purchase of this indispensable article. Two engineers, an Englishman and a Frenchman, were employed to investigate the lands in the vicinity of the Nile, for the discovery of coal, about three years ago, but these superficial inquiries reported that there was none, and that, moreover, none would be found. The French engineer first mentioned, more diligent and more skilful than his predecessors, has completely overthrown this bold assertion. The samples have been referred to a commission, and the excavations will be continued on a large scale.

THE STATE OF WESTERN GERMANY.

Baden-Baden, September 10, 1849.

BADEN, the queen of German watering-places, has but too evidently lost its fair supremacy in these revolutionary days. It still wears its coronet, so exquisitely nrtwined, of nature's beauties and art's resources; but it wears it, as it were, in mockery of itself. It is still a crowned queen, but its subjects are flown. Hotel-keepers hang their heads, and native *cicerones* groan. Revolutions have deprived Baden of its high privileges. It is impossible to look upon the far-famed *rendezvous* of those who formerly sought the seductive *dolce far niente* of German life "*aux eaux*," at its most elegant source, without a sigh, so much are its glories flown. It is still less possible for the thinking man to travel through this fair duchy, with its wondrous advantages of nature, its allurements for foreign gold, and its teeming fruitful land, to recall its mild and paternal government under a too yielding ruler, its resources for all classes under a most moderate taxation, and its prosperity, and not to shake his head with pity when he sees the country shattered by a wild chase after a phantom, wild as that of the legend of the ghostly hunter of its own Black Forest, which a few audaciously ambitious and greedy men have been able to excite. A phantom chase indeed, for the Grand Duke had accepted all those revolutionary changes which were to induce the unity of Germany, for which its democrats clamoured, when the insurrection, excited by a horde of self-seeking refugees from all sorts of countries, swept over the land in the form of the most fearful civil war. A deluded people clamoured for rights already given them, and privileges the very sense of which they did not understand. And now one travels through the country; and although all now is in seeming quiet, although nature's beauties smile as in past years, yet every step the traveller takes is replete with a sad lesson. Here the wide fields, upon which the crops have been trampled down, still bear evidence that they have not been harvest fields, but battle-fields between fellow-countrymen; here, a burnt railway station-house, with its blackened ruins, shows where the cannon has done its work; and here, again, the new-built Neckar-bridge, of costly structure, tells in its shattered parapets how insurgent hordes have struggled to prevent the advance of pacificators who have been compelled to establish peace in the land by the cannon's mouth and the bayonet's point. The strongest evidence, however, of the desolation which revolutionary blindness has brought upon the land, is to be found, as stated above, in the absence of those pleasure-seeking foreigners who shed an annual Pactolus stream of wealth over the happy land. Baden is, to all outward appearance, at present in a state of quietude, and is likely to remain so as long as a Prussian army occupies the land; but the annual wealth-bestowers are still too shy or too disgusted to seek their pleasure in the scenes of so much late disorder; and Baden-Baden looks desolate and mournful, whilst Spa brings to the more fortunate Belgium an unusual source of riches; and even Ems, in its secluded nest among the lovely hills of Nassau, receives its portion of the benefits bestowed by wandering foreigners. The travelling foreigner, who literally finds on every step upon his path throughout this country a host of Prussian helmets glittering in the sun, is inclined at first to suspect that the accounts of the spirit of revolutionary and insurrectionary discontent, prevalent through a country, that of all countries in Germany had so little of which to complain, are exaggerated by reports of the Prussian military, anxious for a pretext for the further and continued occupation of this rich and lovely land; but yet he cannot speak with the lower classes, or even with many of the well-to-do middle classes, without discovering that the spirit of insurrection is really still rife in the land, and that the deluded and excited people are willing enough to recommence the work of death. To obtain what? If you ask them, they will answer in the vaguest rhapsodies about the people's rights, which rights, to judge from the only fantastic explanations you are able to gather from their mouths, consist only in the wildest anarchy, the freedom from all constraint whatever—in other words, in the license to pillage and destroy as it may seem best to them. And this is all in the name of German unity, a unity which at present is only expressed in a detestation of Southern Germany for Northern Germany, and more especially, in this country, in a bitter hatred of Prussia. This latter feeling is, however, to be conceived in this country, which now seems to have become, and to be considered by its Prussian occupants as little more than a Prussian province; and, although this present appearance of the amalgamation of Baden into Prussia may have a nearer approach to that great principle of Germany unity for which German democrats have so loudly clamoured, than the rest of Germany may show, yet the intense hatred of the Prussian military may be understood in a land which they have so lately overrun, and still occupy, although they have come as necessary pacificators. Everywhere, in every little village throughout the country, as in every town, gleams the Prussian uniform, sparkles the Prussian helmet. In that loveliest of lovely valleys in Western Europe, the valley in which stands the once fashionable watering-place of Baden-Baden, the congregation of bright uniforms around the *Conversations-Haus*, amidst the few foreign guests at the tables in the open air, by the music pavilion, where bands play as sweetly as of yore, or at the gaming-tables, which are in full swing, in spite of the laws of the despised and dissolved German Parliament, and the edict of the Vicar of the visionary German Empire, who now holds a position which no man comprehends, may give additional colour to the lively scene in the eyes of the mere observer of the picturesque; but it tells a sad tale of the past few months, and suggests a thousand anxious questions relative to the future fate of Germany, when Austria, relieved from her precarious situation at home, may be inclined to remonstrate against the continued occupation of the Duchy of Baden by a Prussian army.

We have been through this lovely land, so dear to us from sweet associations of former times, when it was smiling and happy; and the result of this year's journeying has been a feeling of profound melancholy in the past, of anxious doubt in the future. Politics, confused, dreamy, unpractical, impossible, as German politics have proved themselves to be in these revolutionary times, are the staple subject of every conversation, and enter into all the relations of private as well as public life. At Frankfurt—where, let it be said *en passant*, military occupation seems to be the prevalent feature of the times, the Austrians occupying by the questionable authority of the Imperial Vicar, and the Prussians by an authority to which neither question nor answer seem to be attached, all the surrounding country with masses of troops—political feeling runs so high, that, upon the occasion of the great national *fête* in honour of the poet Goethe, at the hundredth anniversary of his birth, which came off lately all over Germany, the scene was marred in Frankfurt—the city in which he was born—by the opposition of the democrats, because the arrangements of the ceremonies had fallen into the hands of the so-called aristocrats. True, the singing and chorusing in public places—the procession of all the trades, with emblems, banners, and costumes—the illuminations, and speeches, and the homage to the statue of Goethe, with a seemingly endless fountain of *bouquets*, formed a sight worth travelling far to see; but, in one instance, the serenade before the house in which Goethe was born, was driven away by a troop of democrats, who sang instead the revolutionary so-called Hacker song; and on the whole ceremony rested a shade of that constraint and gloom now so characteristic of Western Germany.

IRELAND.

The Guardians of the Fermanagh Union are about to send out sixty more young females to Australia; and other unions are also taking advantage of the facilities for female pauper emigration afforded by the Government. So great is the change already effected in the relief system, that a considerable number of the temporary poor-law inspectors are to be removed at the close of the present month.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. KEATINGE.—On Friday last the Right Rev. Dr. Keatinge, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, breathed his last at the episcopal palace in Enniscorthy, at the advanced age of seventy years. He had been indisposed for some time, and had just returned from England, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

VISIT OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT TO CORK.—The *Cork Constitution* says:—"His Excellency Lord Clarendon is expected to arrive in this city about the 15th inst., to be present at the opening of the Provincial College."

THE CHOLERA.—There are still many deaths amongst the middle class, although generally the epidemic is declining.

CORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—The contractors employed in completing this useful undertaking are actively forwarding the work, under the superintendence of Sir Thomas Deane, who expects to have it open for the reception of pupils by the 1st of next month. Government intend supplying the school with some beautiful casts, in addition to the present collection. It will also be furnished with ancient rare marbles, and specimens of drawings, and patterns, the work of foreign artists, and with other suitable designs. In a word, Government will supply everything needful to improve the taste and add to the skill of the Cork artisan, who will be able to enter the school and receive the best instruction at a very moderate monthly or yearly subscription.

THE NEW BELGIAN PROCESS FOR DRESSING FLAX.—At the last monthly meeting of the Royal Flax Society, in Belfast, some conversation ensued upon the system of M. de Changé, of Brussels, as illustrated by samples lately shown by that gentleman at the Royal Exhibition in the Linen Hall. He states his method to be independent of steeping in water, and that the rotting of the flax can be thoroughly accomplished in a few hours, the means employed being partly chemical and partly mechanical. The committee thought it very desirable that this process should be fully investigated; and to this end samples of Irish flax, in straw and in fibre, had been furnished him by the society, and by Messrs. James Boomer and Co., and Sk. Mulholland and Hinds, to be operated upon and returned.—*Northern Whig*.

EVICTED TENANTS IN IRELAND.—It appears from a tabular statement, prepared by the editor of the *Clare Journal*, that the evictions in the unfortunate union of Kilrush, in place of being limited, as was heretofore supposed, to something over 3000, actually exceed 9000; and preparations on the most extensive scale are in progress for further clearances on the estates of Messrs. Westropp, Colonel Vandeleur, Mr. Westby, and others.

THE LONDON CORPORATION.—THE IRISH PLANTATION PROJECT.—The *Freeman's Journal* states that they have it on good authority, "that the committee of the London Corporation, to which was referred the consideration of the proposed Irish estate project, is about to present its report, which will be against the corporation making any move in the matter."

On Tuesday, all the shops in Wolverhampton were closed, the churches all open, and the day observed, in compliance with the request of the mayor, as one of humiliation and prayer, to implore the Almighty to stay the awful visitation by which the town is now visited. The deaths are numerous.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE CHOLERA—FORM OF PUBLIC PRAYER.

The following is the special form of prayer to be used by her Majesty's special command in all churches and chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, instead of the prayer used during any time of common plague or sickness, on Sunday, the 16th of September, and to be continued during the prevalence of the cholera in this country, for obtaining pardon of our sins; and, particularly, for beseeching God to remove from us that grievous disease with which many places in this kingdom are now visited.

"O Almighty God and Father, whose power no creature is able to resist, and in whose hands are the issues of life and death; look down, we beseech Thee, from Heaven, Thy dwelling-place, upon us Thine unworthy servants, who turn to Thee, their only refuge, in this season of sickness and great mortality. We confess, O Lord, that we have not deserved to be free from that visitation of Thy wrath which has afflicted other nations of the earth. We acknowledge with shame and contrition that we have shown ourselves unthankful for many special mercies vouchsafed to us, and have not made that return for our national blessings which Thou mightest justly require at our hands. We have departed from Thy commandments; we have followed too much the things of this present world; and in our prosperity we have not sufficiently honoured Thee, the Author and Giver of it all. If Thou were to deal with us after our sins, or reward us according to our iniquities, we could not stand in Thy presence.

"But Thou hast revealed Thyself unto us as a God of mercy and forgiveness, towards those who confess their unworthiness, and turn to Thee in repentance and prayer. When Israel had provoked Thee to wrath, and thousands fell by the destroying pestilence, Thou didst stay the sword of the avenging angel, when the purpose of Thy judgment was fulfilled. When the men of Nineveh repented of their iniquity, Thou didst lay aside the fierceness of Thy anger, and sparest the guilty city, when Thou sawest that they turned from their evil way.

"And now, O Lord, we entreat Thee after Thy rich mercy to grant unto us Thine afflicted servants the like spirit of repentance, that Thou mayest withdraw Thy chastisements from our land, and stay the plague and grievous sickness which is abroad, making many desolate. May the judgments which Thou hast sent work in us a more lively faith, a more entire obedience, a more earnest endeavour to conform to Thy will and to advance Thy glory. Make us duly sensible of Thy goodness in maintaining the domestic tranquillity of our land, in preserving us from intestine commotions, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Teach us to show our thankfulness for these mercies, by an increasing desire to relieve distress, and to remove all occasions of discontent and murmurings, and to promote goodwill and concord amongst ourselves. And may the frequent instances of mortality which we have beheld remind us all of the nearness of death, and dispose us so to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom; that, whether living or dying, we may be found faithful disciples of Him who has taken away the sting of death, and opened the gate of everlasting life to all believers.

"Hear us, O Lord, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies, receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

PREFERMENTS.

DEANERIES RURAL.—The Rev. Frederick Alston to the Rural Deanery of Cirencester, Gloucestershire. The Rev. Cyril George Hutchinson to the Rural Deanery of Campden, Gloucestershire.

PREBENDS.—The Prebendal Stall, in the cathedral church of St. Peter, at Exeter, which became vacant by the death of the Rev. Robert Lampen, has been conferred on the Rev. William Molesworth, rector of St. Breock, Cornwall. Rev. G. M. Cooper, vicar of Wilmington, Sussex, to the prebend of Hova Villa, in Chichester Cathedral, vacant by the death of Rev. W. S. A. Vincent.

CANONRIES.—The venerable John Rushton, D.D., Archdeacon of Manchester, to the first Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Manchester. The Rev. F. E. Raines, Incumbent of Milnrow, to the second Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Manchester. The Rev. James Woolley Harman, Rector of Marholm, near Peterborough, to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has intimated his intention of holding an ordination on Sunday, September 23. On the same day ordinations will be held by the Bishop of Carlisle, at Rose Castle; the Bishop of Lichfield, at Eccleshall Castle; the Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester Cathedral; the Bishop of Oxford, at Christ Church; the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral; the Bishop of Ely, at Ely Cathedral; the Bishop of Chester, at Chester Cathedral; and the Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon Minster.

The Bishop of London has fixed the 1st of October as the day on which he will consecrate the new church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Moorlane, Cripplegate.

The Lord Bishop of Manchester will hold his next ordination in the parish church of Blackburn, on the 21st of October next.

A confirmation was held at the cathedral, Peterborough, on Friday week, when 289 persons were admitted to the holy rite.

THE EPISCOPAL BENCH OF PEERS.—By the death of the Bishop of Norwich, the Right Rev. Dr. Graham, the Lord Bishop of Chester, will have a seat in the House of Lords. The successor to the Bishop of Norfolk will not. The act creating the see of Manchester provided that the number of spiritual Peers should not be increased, but that the Bishops should take precedence in order of consecration, always excepting London, Winchester, Durham, Salisbury, and Carlisle.

DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.—In consequence of the death of Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Bishop of Winchester, his Lordship has acquainted the clergy and churchwardens of the diocese of Winchester that the visitation, intended to have been held at the latter end of the present month, will not take place this year.

The brother of the Honourable T. B. Macaulay has been appointed to the rectory of Aldingham, in Low Furness, Lancashire. The living is worth £1000 per annum.

CATHEDRAL CHOIRS.—The Chapter of Hereford Cathedral have taken a step in the right direction. They have advertised for five clergymen to fill the vacancies now existing in the college of vicars choral of that cathedral. Each candidate must be well versed in ecclesiastical music, able to intone the liturgy, and to sing the services and anthems. He must attend service regularly, and he must not hold any benefice or cure, nor engage in any occasional duties. He will be eligible (after seven years from his election to the college) to any livings in the patronage of the Chapter. The remuneration of the office may be set at something about £100 per annum, with rooms in the college, hall, common hall, &c., and the Chapter consider it would be highly desirable that the common table and collegiate mode of life should be revived.

CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS.—DIOCESE OF LONDON.—In consequence of the alarming prevalence of this disease in various parts of the metropolis, it has been deemed advisable to recommend a day to be observed as one of special supplication and prayer; and on Tuesday the following official announcement was issued:—"The Lord Bishop of London has recommended the clergy of those parishes in his diocese where the cholera prevails, to urge upon their parishioners the observance of some one Sunday as a day of special supplication and intercession with reference to that fearful visitation. His Lordship has suggested a Sunday for that purpose, being of opinion that any other day not appointed by authority would probably not be so generally or so devoutly observed. The form of prayer about to be put forth will facilitate a compliance with his Lordship's recommendation." Sunday next, the 16th instant, has, according to his Lordship's suggestion, been appointed for this purpose, when the general form of prayer will be used, and appropriate sermons delivered, in the metropolitan churches.

An anonymous donor has sent to the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, the principal of St. Mark's Training College, Chelsea, the sum of £1000, with directions that the amount is to be applied to the extension of the college, for which great exertions have recently been made by the Bishop of London and the heads of the Church.

Dr. Wesley, of Leeds, and formerly organist of Exeter Cathedral, has been elected organist of Winchester Cathedral, in place of the late Dr. Chard.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF MALT.—At the Hadleigh sessions, on Saturday, Samuel Smith, jun., maltster, at Oldham, was charged on an information for making malt privately during the whole of the last maling season. Henry Andrews, late in the service of the defendant, stated that barley was privately wetted in a barn near the malthouse, and then brought into the malthouse and dried off in the night; and on the following morning was sent off to Ipswich and sold as "roasted," at a reduced price. This had occurred two or three times a week during the season, and sometimes four times. About 24 coombs in a week had been wetted in this way. Several maltsters from Ipswich proved they had purchased of the defendant more malt than had been charged with duty by 960 bushels; and Andrews's statement was confirmed by other witnesses. After a lengthened investigation, the magistrates convicted the defendant in penalties amounting together to £1100. Smith and his father, who occupy the rooms in which the malt was privately made, were then charged on another information, for recovery of the duties which had been suppressed; and after the evidence had been gone through, with some additional facts, the magistrates convicted the defendants in the sum of £264 0s. 6d.; and warrants for recovery of both sums were immediately issued. The fraud was brought to light through the vigilance of Mr. Scott, the surveying officer of Melford.

DISINFECTING PROCESS.—The advice given in the following notice has been extensively adopted, and hitherto with good effect in the metropolis:—"At a time like the present, when a fatal epidemic is at our doors, it is desirable that householders should be warned of the necessity of looking to the state of the sinks, drains, cesspools, waterclosets, &c., and that, as a means of prevention, those receptacles should be cleansed by pouring down them a solution of chloride of lime, and that this should be done simultaneously throughout the neighbourhood, in order to produce an effect on the public sewers. It is recommended that this mode of purifying be adopted between the hours of nine and ten on each Saturday morning. This plan has been carried out at Tottenham for some weeks past, and it is hoped with benefit, as no case of cholera has occurred in that parish, nor are the cases of diarrhoea more frequent or severe than is usual at this season of the year. Chloride of lime may be had of any druggist. Two ounces is sufficient to be stirred into a pail full of water and costs only one penny."

PALACE OF H.R.H. PRINCE CHARLES OF PRUSSIA,

AT GLINKE.

POTSDAM, rising like a verdant oasis in the midst of sandy plains, has richly profited by the munificence of the Royal race who have, during many generations, selected it as their favourite abode. Vivified by the waters of the Havel, which winds around—now restrained within narrow bounds—now stretching boldly forth into broad, lake-like expanses; sheltered by a succession of parks, groves, and gardens, wherein noble palaces, classic pavilions, and glittering fountains—crowned by immortal Sans Souci—arrest the eye at every step—Potsdam, so replete with magnificent objects and interesting relics, is rendered more attractive by the summer residences of the Royal Princes, which adorn the borders of the adjacent stream. Of these, Glinke is eminently worthy of notice—not only from its intrinsic and picturesque beauty, but from two or three curious historical facts connected with its site.

According to record, the angular, sandy elevation, bathed on two sides by the Havel, whereon stands the present mansion embedded in verdure, was surmounted so far back as 1589 by a small villa belonging to the then Elector, near to which grew a vineyard, "producing in favourable seasons about 100 barrels of sourish wine." This vineyard, it is added, perished in the severe frost of 1740. The remainder of the tract—a sandy, arid soil—seemed unworthy of cultivation, until, in the year 1738, Frederick William I. directed a portion to be planted with mulberries. This essay was first initiated by Count Hertzberg, then by a M. Tilck, and subsequently by a merchant named Gloggett, who attempted to cultivate a mulberry plantation for the production of silk; so that to the King's mulberry plantation may be ascribed the first attempt made in Prussia to rear silkworms. The speculation failed, however, and Gloggett became a bankrupt. Of the mulberry plantation only one tree remains, "serving," to use the words of an elegant writer, "as a living record of this dream of enrichment." The property, which had been purchased of the Crown by Gloggett, then passed through several hands, until, in 1784, it came into those of General Möllendorf, Commandant of the Guards, and Governor of Potsdam. The new proprietor took advantage of the soil and convenient water carriage, to establish, upon a large scale, kilns for manufacturing those strongly adhesive and handsome bricks which are so much prized by Berlin architects. He likewise took some pains to plant the sandy knoll, hitherto merely feathered with a few stunted birch and junipers, and erected a villa, facing the Havel, on the spot now called the Casino. During the General's occupation, the eminence of Glinke assumed a less sterile aspect: but at length he was ordered to a distant military command; and in 1771 the property fell to others less anxious for improvement. In 1796, however, it was acquired by Count Lindenau, Master of the Horse to the King, who erected a stud-house, planted some portions in a park-like form, repaired the villa, and cultivated a few patches with the plough. The unfortunate political events of 1806 put an end to the Count's exertions, and Glinke was again neglected; until, in 1811, the celebrated Chancellor, Count Hardenberg, selected the place, from its vicinity to Sans Souci, as a convenient villa residence. Here it was that he meditated and conducted many of those great political events which soon followed in rapid succession. But it was not until after the Peace of Paris, in 1814, that this eminent statesman entered into full possession, and seriously devoted himself to the embellishment of the property. For this purpose, the Count invited over our countryman, Repton, who laid out the grounds; whilst Wörlitz, the most renowned horticulturist of Berlin, executed the practical works, and furnished the various indigenous and exotic trees and shrubs, which now flourish most luxuriantly, in despite of the aridity of the soil. At the same time, Count Hardenberg erected a pleasing but small mansion in the villa style, which, subsequently much enlarged by Prince Charles, forms that part of the Palace represented in our View. At the death of the Chancellor, the property was inherited by his son, Master of the Buckhounds to the King of Denmark, who disposed of it, in 1824, to its present Royal proprietor.

Our limited space does not admit of so lengthened a description as we should wish to give of the architecture, distribution, furniture, and embellishment, or of the numerous remnants of antiquity, vases, busts, reliefs, and other numerous articles of *verru* collected by Prince and Princess Charles in Italy and elsewhere, and deposited in different portions of the building, and in the beautiful temple erected at the extremity of the pleasure-grounds fronting the bridge over the Havel. The portion engraved contains the main body—in which, on the ground-floor, are the dining, billiard, and the long or music rooms, each merely separated from the other by marble columns, and thus giving to the whole suite the appearance of one long saloon. Above, are the grand apartments for receptions, furnished with Royal luxury, but, at the same time, exhibiting all that air of warmth and comfort so grateful to our English habits. Wings, the one containing the private apartments of the Prince's family, the other those of their attendants, are thrown back, and form two sides of the interior quadrangle. The fourth is completed by a range of buildings containing the domestic habitations and offices. Behind these again are the stables, where some of the best blood of England and Mecklenburg, with several of the celebrated coal black breed from the Royal stud, may be seen in high condition.

Independently of the picturesque beauties of Glinke and its tasteful embellishments; apart from the unaffected condensations and instructive conversation of the Royal hosts and their kindly and amiable family; apart, also, from the charms of a society to which the sword, the pen, intellect, science, arts, and politics always contribute eminent representatives, Glinke offers two objects that tend to awaken pleasing sensations and national reminiscences in an English mind. At musket-shot from the park walls the *Méne* frigate, presented by William IV. to the late King of Prussia, rides snugly at anchor on the Havel. Close to her are moored a number of small craft, smart-rigged and taut; among them is the six-oared cutter of Prince Charles, whose crew, dressed as are our man-of-war's men, gave way with a degree of nerve and steadiness that would do honour to old Father Thames. Near, also, to the mansion is the kennel of the King's buckhounds, under the special mastership of the Prince, who is a bold rider and generous patron of that noble sport which Schiller designates, in his "Bride of Messina," as the "portrait of battle," and which braces the spirit and gladdens the heart of all England's stalwart sons.

MAIZE CROP IN THE PARK.—An experiment has been made in St. James's Park, by permission of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to ascertain whether the maize plant might be successfully cultivated in this country. The result of the experiment, which was made under disadvantages which must be manifest to every practical agriculturist, is satisfactory. The spot in which the seed was put down abounded on a nursery of young trees and flowering shrubs, which absorbs a large proportion of the nutrition from the soil, whilst the foliage deprives the neighbouring plants of the benefit of heat, light, and air, all of which contribute to healthy vegetation. The little maize crop, however, has fully realised all that was anticipated. It was sown in the latter end of May, and now in the beginning of September it is ripe for cutting. The appearance of the plant is peculiarly graceful. The stems, which run up perfectly straight, are generally from four to five feet high, and are much thicker than the large wheat straw. They throw out, from the root upwards, a succession of flag-like leaves, the stem terminating in a little tuft, from which spring the ears of corn, somewhat irregularly clustered, and in this instance apparently not heavily laden. Its main recommendations are—cheapness of seed, rapid growth, simplicity of cultivation, and comparatively large production. It requires a sunny aspect and a warm soil. Amongst those who are about to experiment on a large scale next year, are Prince Albert, who proposes sowing a piece of land at Flemish-farm; the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood; and the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel.

THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS AND THE MINING COMPANIES.

In our Journal of the 25th ult. we adverted to the recent visit to Montreal of three chiefs of the Chippewa Indians, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Missionary to their tribe. We are now, by the courtesy of a Correspondent at Montreal, enabled to present our readers with the portraits of the three Indian warriors who thus came from Lake Superior to assert the rights of their tribe.

The tribe of the red race known as the Chippewa Indians, of North America, is the most numerous of all those whom time and civilization have spared within the North American dominions of her Britannic Majesty. The Chippewas or Ojibways, are, for the most part, situated on the north shore of Lake Superior, though a portion of them are resident within the territory of the United States on the south bank. The branch of the tribe to which belong the three chiefs of whom we have given portraits have fixed themselves on the river Ste. Marie, near the Sault Ste. Marie: this is the locality in which the recent discoveries of mines of copper and silver have taken place, and at which various mining companies formed in Canada have commenced operations. The Americans have also begun to mine on the opposite side the Ste. Marie, where there is another family of the Chippewas.

As far as we can learn from the missionaries, and from the agents of the mining companies, the Chippewas, in their different settlements, can muster about three thousand warriors, the tribe to which our friends belong reckoning nearly seven hundred. They are a tall, muscular race, and the handsomest Indians we have ever seen. The missionaries have succeeded in effecting the nominal conversion of the whole tribe; but, as may be supposed, it has been found nearly impossible to do more than bring the older Indians into outward conformity with the ceremonies and worship of Christianity. The young people there is more hope of. The families at the Sault Ste. Marie have fallen into the hands of the Church of England; and the Bishop of Toronto has placed there a young and enthusiastic clergyman, named Anderson, who, brought up among the Indians in his youth, speaks their language fluently, and devotes his whole time to the education of the children. The American branch of the tribe is mostly Roman Catholic. These people are simple, kindly, and tractable, with few vices. One of the agents of the mining companies told us that he was in the habit of leaving his tent standing, with all his effects in it, sometimes during an absence of a month, close to the Indian village, and that they never touched a thing belonging to him. Drunkenness, the red man's principal failing when he is brought in contact with the pale faces, is not common among the Chippewas; they occasionally get whiskey from the Americans in exchange for their peltry, but few of them indulge to excess. The three chiefs whose portraits we give never touch intoxicating liquors. The Chippewas live almost entirely by

* Colonel Baron de Schöningh, a distinguished officer of artillery, author, among other works, of a history of that splendid branch of the Prussian army to which he belongs, and Marshal of the Court to their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Charles. It is from an historic MS. of Glinke, written by Baron de Schöningh, that we have culled these records.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE DIBDINS' HOUSE, SADLER'S WELLS.

A CHANGE has lately come over this olden theatrical locality: the massive iron gates—through which have rolled so many equipages of the great and noble, and even Royalty itself—through which, too, multitudes have thronged to witness the fun and drollery of the inimitable Grimaldi—have been removed; the long line of graceful and lofty poplars, so lofty as to be easily recognised by *voyageurs* from Margate as they came up the Thames, have gradually disappeared. The little garden belonging to the cottage at the entrance—once so gay with large white and yellow lilies, surrounded with its neat low white paling—was demolished some time ago; and the cottage itself—once covered with a luxuriant vine—has since been taken down. This cottage was the last vestige of all that once gave Sadler's Wells the air of a suburban theatre, where lived the two Dibdins, Thomas and Charles, and where some of the most charming songs and ballads were composed and written.



HOUSE OF THE DIBDINS, SADLER'S WELLS.

The room, with its little bay window, in the accompanying sketch, was at the back, and was the song-writer's and dramatist's favourite study. It then commanded a view of the area, "Sadler's Wells Field," where from 500 to 600 cows, belonging to Rhodes's dairy, used to graze; while, in the summer evenings, countless groups of children and their attendants were to be seen scattered over it. From the cottage was a view towards Primrose Hill and Hampstead; and up the road towards the Angel, with its old-fashioned balcony, where the citizens used to sit and enjoy the busy scene below. On the cottage site are to be erected three houses with shop fronts; and in the open space within the site of the gate, is to be a row of private houses, facing the New River, leaving a sufficient space for a carriage and foot-way to the theatre.

It appears that about the year 1778, if not some years earlier, Charles Dibdin the elder composed several clever pieces for Sadler's Wells Theatre; and a corner of the daily newspapers was not unfrequently headed "Intelligence from Sadler's Wells." In 1802, the theatre was purchased by Mr. Charles Dibdin, jun., and his brother Thomas, author of "The Cabinet," &c., joined by other partners. Thomas Dibdin inherited the family dramatic genius, and was for many years the inventor of the ballets, pantomimes, musical pieces, &c., by which Sadler's Wells enjoyed a long career of prosperity. Some years previously to 1802, when the interior was altered, the proscenium bore, in succession, the mottoes, "Hence, loathed Melancholy," and "Mirth, admit me of thy crew." The last was succeeded by drop-boards, communicating the titles of the successive pieces as they were acted—a plan which recalls to mind one of the most ancient usages of the English theatre, that of nailing upon a pole, near the centre of the stage, the name of the drama under performance.

Of late years, Sadler's Wells has become the home of the English drama, "pure and undefiled;" and we are happy to add, the change has been as profitable to the management as honourable to their taste and judgment.

GENERAL MEETING-ROOM OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THIS magnificent room, built for the general meetings of the shareholders of the London and North-Western Railway Company, at the Euston Terminus, is a regal apartment in its style and size. It is 75 feet long, 45 wide, and 40 high. This room is entered by doors at the top of the great staircase from the splendid vestibule, which we have already illustrated; and, entering, the visitor is struck by the lofty proportions and general character of the room. The sides of the apartment are each divided into four compartments, by three sets of coupled Doric columns, resting on a stylobate continued round the room, except where broken by the doorways: the ends are partitioned into three compartments, by similar coupled columns. Above the entablature is a series of segmental arches in the coving of the ceiling, which latter is deeply coffered, having elegant flowers in the centres of the coffers, besides much other architectural enrichment. The bands of the ceiling are extremely rich in ornamentation, having a double guilloché pattern running in them. The columns are painted in imitation of red granite, with white bases and capitals, and the stylobate is in imitation of grey granite. The chimney-pieces are of dove marble. The portrait indicated in our Engraving is of Mr. Glyn, the chairman of the company, painted by F. Grant, R.A. To check the vibration of sound, the room being so large and lofty, some drapery was hung up in the spaces between the columns, just previous to the late meeting, and the effect of it was exceedingly good. The room will hold 400 persons, and was used for the first time on the occasion of the last half-yearly meeting of the shareholders.



GENERAL MEETING-ROOM, AT THE EUSTON TERMINUS OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.



HORBURY CHAPEL, NOTTING-HILL, OPENED ON THURSDAY.

HORBURY CHAPEL.

THE rapidly increasing population of Notting Hill, and the plans laid out for new buildings in the surrounding district, for some time rendered additional religious accommodation desirable. Two large churches have been erected within the last few years; but these, with the Baptist and Wesleyan Chapels in the Kensington Gravel Pits and Queen's Road, did not suffice to meet the continually augmenting need for religious instruction in the vicinity. The

nearest Chapels belonging to the Independent denomination are in Kensington and Paddington, but they are both at a considerable distance, and are already fully occupied. Under these circumstances, early in 1848, a committee of gentlemen, chiefly connected with the congregation assembling in Horton-street Chapel, exerted themselves to meet the emergency of the case; and they commenced their good work, stimulated by a munificent donation of one thousand pounds. They next secured an eligible site at the corner of the Kensington Park-road and Weller-street east, and resolved to erect thereon

a Chapel, capable of accommodating, upon the ground-floor, about 700 persons. The first stone of the building was laid by Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., on the 30th of August, 1848; and the Chapel was opened, with three services, on Thursday last.

The architect of the new edifice, which is of judicious design, is Mr. J. Tarring, of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital. The style is Gothic, of the Transition period from early English to Decorated. The walls are faced outside with Kentish rag-stone; the door and window jambs and tracery being executed in Caen stone. The length of the building is in the clear eighty-three feet three inches; width, forty-two feet eight inches; ditto across the transepts, sixty-nine feet. The front towers will contain the staircases to the galleries, hereafter to be added to the body of the Chapel. In the rear is a large window of four lights, the head being divided into three principal compartments; the two smaller formed into cinquefoils, and the larger one containing seven quatrefoils. The whole have been filled by Mr. Ward with stained glass, of design in accordance with the style of the building.

Plans for spacious school-rooms to adjoin the Chapel, and correspond with its architectural character, have been prepared, and it is proposed to erect them as soon as practicable. The estimated cost of the Chapel, exclusive of galleries and school-rooms, but including vestries, walls, railings, &c., was about £4000.

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL.—The beauty of the interior of the choir has been much added to by the presentation of two magnificent painted windows, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, as a tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Short. They are placed on the north and south sides of the great eastern window. The subject on the north side is our Saviour reproving Martha, and commending Mary (Luke x. 41, 42)—"Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." On the south side the unbelief of Didymus (John xx. 27)—"Then saith He to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side; and be not faithless, but believing."

On the 2nd inst., the lady of Mr. John Sparrow, Justice of the peace for the county of Lancashire, made a public renunciation of Protestantism in St. Alban's Catholic chapel, Blackburn.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Second Week of the Popular Spectacle of MAZEPPA, which must speedily give place to a New Grand Spectacle by Fitzball, entitled THE PROPHECY, and founded on the Opera of the same name.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 17, the Performance will commence at 7 o'clock with MAZEPPA, or THE WILD HORSE, with all its original and brilliant effects. After which, Batty's Inimitable SCENES of the ARENA, supported by the Equestrian Artists of this Establishment. To conclude with a Favourite Afterpiece.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

OPEN DAILY, from Eleven till Five, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Dissolving Views of Rome. Lecture and Experiments with the Hydro-Electric Machine. Lectures on Chemistry. Exhibition of the Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving Bell. The Chromatope. Explanation of Models and Machinery.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

CREMORNE—GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCES.—Entire CHANGE of ENTERTAINMENTS.—On MONDAY, SEPT. 17, a variety of Hippodromic Sports and Pastimes, including the Classic Scene of the Fines Aeron, represented by living artists, entitled "La Char du Soleil," drawn by the winged steeds, Zethoo, Phlegon, and Zons; Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert; Casino d'Ete; Gladiatorial Feats by Herr Deslin and Troup; Aerial Globe Dancing and Calisthenic Exercises by the Brothers Eliot. First time of a new Chinese Ballet, entitled "The Mandarin of Canton, or the Prince and Barber." Marble Groupings, representing the Death of General Wolfe, and Prometheus chained to the Rock, arranged under the direction of Mr. T. Thompson. Brilliant Illuminations; Storming of Mooltan, &c.—Doors open at 3; commence at 4. Admission, 1s.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS, exhibited, by command, to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and Royal Family, at Windsor Castle.—New Views, showing the Western Banks of the Mississippi "var. Iowa, Villages, &c., to New Orleans, being the largest picture ever executed by man. Exhibiting at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every morning at half-past two, evening at half-past seven.—Admission, lower seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

THE ROYAL CHINESE JUNK IS NOW OPEN in the EAST INDIA DOCKS, adjoining the Steam-Boat Pier and Railway Terminus, Blackwall, surrounded by an ample enclosure and promenade. Admission, 1s.—Numerous additions have been made to this interesting and novel Exhibition, including a splendid Model of one of the most famous Pagodas in China. Models taken from Life of a first-class Mandarin and his Lady, in beautiful Court Costume. Grand Saloon of Curiosities. Mandarin Keesing, and Artist Samsing, in Full Dress. Chinese Crow. Chinese Songs, &c.—Conveyance constantly by Railway, Omnibus, or Steam-boat.—Admission, 1s.—Catalogues to be had only on board, price 6d.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—EPSON RACES.—GREAT AUTUMN MEETING, TUESDAY, 18th September, 1849.—Additional Trains from London-bridge Station from 8.15 A.M. till 1.15 P.M., returning from Epsom from 4 P.M. till 10 P.M., at EXCEEDINGLY LOW RATES. First Class, 4s.; Second Class, 3s.; Third Class, 2s.; There and Back. London Terminus, 6th Sept., 1849. T. J. BUCKTON, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 16.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. New Moon 4h. 2m. P.M.
MONDAY 17.—St. Lambert. The year 5610 of the Jewish era commences.
TUESDAY 18.—George I. and George II. landed.
WEDNESDAY 19.—Ember Week. Battle of Poitiers, 1356.
THURSDAY 20.—Sun rises 5h. 43m., sets 6h. 2m.
FRIDAY 21.—St. Matthew.
SATURDAY 22.—Autumn commences. Malibran died, 1836.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 22.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 1 35	A 1 57	M 2 15	A 2 40	M 3 5	A 3 30	M 4 15
h 1 35	h 1 57	h 2 15	h 2 40	h 3 5	h 3 30	h 4 15
m 1 35	m 1 57	m 2 15	m 2 40	m 3 5	m 3 30	m 4 15

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber, B. G."—Noel Humphreys's "Coins of England" gives the coins of each reign printed in fac-simile.
"E. L."—Belfast, is thanked, though we could not engrave the Sketch.
"Stoker," Edinburgh.—The Railway Company (West) are not likely to allow you to do what they object to doing.
"A. Y. Z."—York.—The office in question is in the Regent's Circus, Piccadilly. A copy of Voltaire's "Philosophical Dictionary" may be bought for 10s.
"Jones."—The portrait has not appeared.
"L. E. L."—The clerks in question, we should say, are about equal.
"Marie" must excuse us.
"W. J. J."—Cove.
"R. F. R."—Bristol.—"Has" is correct, as the inquiry refers to one.
"Clara" should employ some perfumer's "Depilatory."
"Mechanic" Austin Friars.—Apply at a stage properties dealer, close to Drury-lane Theatre.
"T. S. P."—Chapel-on-the-Frith.—We should be glad to adopt your suggestion were it practicable: some of the arms are drawn and engraved in a few hours, to meet newspaper requirements.
"M. A."—A passport is requisite: it may be obtained by personal application at the French Ambassador's.
"C. E."—Blackheath.—The Malmesbury Views have been received.
"H. C."—Cambridge.—Mr. Sims Reeves sang at the Surrey Zoological Gardens on May 30, 1848.
"Inquisitor" had better consult the lists lately published.
"C. D."—Intramural is, literally, within walls. It is now applied to burial in the churchyards of towns, as well as in churches.
"An Essex Subscriber" had better consult a solicitor.
"H. W. A."—Tamworth, will have no chance without interest.
"C. O. D."—See Chambers's (Edinburgh) "Improved Copy-books."
"N. M."—Friendsbury.—The fact of a woman leaving her husband does not entitle him to re-marry: this can only be secured by divorce.
"Birch," Worthing.—The form of address is not improper.
"Heraldicus" states the present position of the lion (crest of the Percys) on Northumberland House to be correct in an heraldic point of view, as seen from the interior of the quadrangle. It may, probably, have occupied a reverse position; and the change to place it heraldically correct may have given rise to the sundry traditional stories as to the cause.
"G."—Knighthood lasts during the life of the party knighted. A baronetcy devolves on the eldest son of the grantee and his male descendants.
"J. L. T."—The liveries of the first coat of arms sent are white and black; of the second, blue and gold; of the third, yellow and green; and of the fourth, black and white.
"R. C. M."—Clark's "Heraldry." Apply by letter to the Registrar-General.
"Louisa B."—The hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is elder son of George, reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He married, in 1843, the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.
"W. S."—A curious account of the Royal Academy may be found in one of the late volumes of the "Law Journal." Refer to Thorntin's edition of "Thoresby's Notts," for the family pedigree required.
"P. W. O."—Mr. Beard's patent-right of taking Daguerreotype Portraits will not expire until the year 1853; therefore, "P. W. O." will require a license from the patentee, if he now wishes to practise the art in England.
"A Troublesome Customer."—A respectable Annuity-Office will offer you more favourable terms. By application at the National Debt Office, in the Old Jewry, you can immediately ascertain the amount required by Government.

* A few musical questions and several miscellaneous questions are deferred, from press of matter, till next week.

ERRATUM.—In the description of the Candelabrum presented to M. Lewin, Esq. (see page 176), the cost, through misinformation of the manufacturers, is stated at £170, instead of £270.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.
Original Views on Diet.—Allen's Pictorial Guide to Birmingham.—Guide to Sandhurst College.—Lebahn's Practice in German.—Christian Loyalty.
Guy's Learner's Poetic Task-Book.
Music.—Beautiful Dreamer.—Davidson's Pianoforte Duets.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

We made some remarks last week upon the minute subdivision of the proprietorship of the soil in France, and the still more minute subdivision of occupancy in Ireland. We endeavoured to show that in both countries the misery of the people was the natural result; and, whilst affirming our own belief that the Imperial Legislature, in enacting a Poor-law for Ireland, had at length placed that portion of our empire in the right track to remedy its many evils, we expressed a fear that the case of France was less hopeful, because, in default of a philosophy wise enough to teach, as in England, that large properties are not evils, and that the stability of all property, whether large or small, is best assured by a legal provision for the destitute, France had been invaded by the doctrines of Communism. We now learn with satisfaction, from the monthly periodical published by M. de Lamartine, that that eminent person entertains the same opinions that we expressed on the social condition of the French people. He has taken up the cause of property, menaced by the Communists; and endeavoured to prove to the "haves" that a legal provision for the "have-nots" is a measure

not merely of justice and prudence, but of public safety. We entirely agree in his principle, and in the arguments by which he supports it; and believe that property in France—divided and subdivided although it be among one-half of the people—will never be allowed to sleep comfortably in its bed at night until it make legal provision for the destitute that form, unfortunately, the other half. The law of compulsory subdivision of property has favoured the growth of pauperism, and the absence of a Poor-law has favoured the growth of Communism. Property in France, though stunted in its growth, has remembered its rights and forgotten its duties. It now pays the natural penalty, in a war of the "have-nots" against the "haves"—a war not only of physical force, but of ideas. This war is in all countries coeval with society itself, and is only prevented from breaking out into violence by the voluntary or compulsory charity of the "haves." In thinly-peopled countries, where land is plentiful, voluntary charity is quite sufficient to meet all possible demands upon it, and to stay the clamorous hunger of the few "have-nots." In old and thickly-peopled countries, voluntary charity, however munificent it may be, is unequal to the task; and society must either make compulsory provision for the destitute by means of a Poor-law, as in England, or run such risks as we have run in Ireland, or as the French now run, in the prevalence of those Communist ideas which seek to abolish private property altogether, as an enemy to the public welfare.

Great Britain, which first offered to the modern world the example of constitutional freedom, was also the first to set the example of that true social wisdom which gives the destitute a legal lien upon property. We have been a favoured nation in both respects; and, although we suffer under many evils, with the burden of which we might justly reproach our ancestors, we at least owe them our respect and gratitude for the far-seeing policy which they originated, and which has placed us at the head of civilisation, and saved us from some of the dangers which now menace the world. France and other countries have been engaged for many years in the task of building up a constitutional fabric as steadfast and as broad as ours. They have yet to make head against the social convulsion which unrelieved pauperism will render of daily imminence until its claims are considered and attended to. Hitherto, this question has made little or no progress in France. Public writers in that country have been aware of the abuses and the evils of a Poor-law, but have been totally unaware of its benefits, and of its efficacy in preventing the feud of poverty against wealth from breaking out into violent hostility. M. de Lamartine has done good service by lending the powerful aid of his pen to the cause. He has commenced a discussion which cannot be closed until the property of France buys safety for its rights by recognising and practising its duties.

MR. DISRAELI is again in the field with a plan for the relief of the Agricultural Interest. At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, he took occasion to revive the proposition which met with so decided a negative in the House of Commons on the 15th of March last. Mr. Disraeli re-asserts the old error, which has been sufficiently exposed both in and out of Parliament, that the agricultural interest pays more than its fair proportion of the Poor-rate, and clamours for an equalization of that and all other local taxes. He computes that the equalization of the Land-tax, supposing the tax to be levied throughout England at the same ratio as in Buckinghamshire, would realise £5,000,000, instead of the £1,000,000 which it now yields. He goes on to suppose that we have got this snug sum of £5,000,000, and then asks his auditory the interesting question, "What is to be done with it?" He answers the question himself, and states that with this money he would raise the agriculture of England from its depression. Prime Minister Disraeli, supposing him ever to attain the moon-like height of that position, and supposing, also, that his opinions underwent no change in consequence of his elevation, would, with a view to relieve agriculture, propose "that the £5,000,000 should form a sinking-fund—not a borrowed, but a real sinking-fund—which, safely in hand, would, in less than ten months, raise Consols above par, and thus enable landowners to borrow money to apply to their land at three per cent., instead of paying, as they now do, four and four-and-a-half per cent. Then the farmer could go to his banker or neighbour, and obtain from him, at a reasonable rate, the capital he required for the improvement of the soil. There, gentlemen," he added, "is your remedy—equal taxation and cheap capital." We are afraid, notwithstanding all our respect for the talents of Mr. Disraeli, that he will not exalt his reputation by the "remedy" so confidently announced; and that, having afforded materials for a few speeches and a great many leading articles, his great plan will be ranked, for a short time, as mere moonshine, and then go quietly down into oblivion.

THE HARVEST OF 1849.

Our Agricultural Reporter sends us the following account of the Harvest—the result of his observations and inquiries through parts of Middlesex, Hertford, Buck, Northampton, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire. From London, taking in the rich valley of Aylesbury, and crossing the Wolds to Naseby, where the Nene has its source, there are but a very few fields but that have been cleared of their crops. In fact, a few acres of oats, and here and there a patch of beans, constitute the whole of the growing crops now standing. The wheat and barley is all cut, and nearly all in rick or housed.

Through the whole of the vale of the Nene (or Nen) from Naseby, by Northampton, Thrapstone, Wellingborough, and Stamford, in fact, until you enter Lincolnshire, the harvest is perfectly safe: a few fields are still uncleaned, but all is ready for being led; and ere this report is in print, the harvest in these neighbourhoods will be finished.

Lincolnshire is this year backward, when compared with last. There are considerable crops yet uncut, and a very large quantity unhoused; but the sickle is in full operation, and another ten days of fine weather will see this rich county cleared of all its grain. From Boston to the West Riding of Yorkshire, through Lincoln, Gainsborough, Retford, Worksop, Sheffield, Rotherham, &c., to the south-west part of the county of York, the same description will apply. Beans, in all the districts described, are abundant.

As to the quantity grown this year many conflicting reports have appeared; but one opinion only, amongst diligent observers, exists, and that is that the crops are a full average production. A farmer near Thrapstone has grown, on it is true a choice piece of land, near sixty bushels of wheat per acre. However, this is rare; but I have no doubt the general yield of wheat will be quite up to forty bushels per acre through these districts. Oats are abundant, and barley a fair crop; turnips, Swedes, and mangel-wurtzel—in fact, all the green crops—look well everywhere; and if it pleases Providence to accord us only a fortnight's fine weather, it will be the farmer's fault if his crops are not secured.

MR. JUDGE AND THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.—Mr. Judge, who is in prison for his costs in the late suit, some time since published a statement that not only had Mr. Strange's costs been added to his own, but that the debt for which he was suffering incarceration had been unjustly thrown upon him by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Mrs. Judge has since petitioned the Queen, praying that her Majesty would intercede on behalf of her husband. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have graciously replied to that petition in a truly kind and Christian manner, as will be seen by the following letter:—

Balmoral, Sept. 8.
Madam,—I am commanded to acknowledge the receipt of your petition to the Queen for intercession in behalf of your husband, Mr. Judge, and to say, that having been directed to make inquiries into the allegations brought forward by you, it appears that they are wholly unfounded. Neither have Mr. Strange's costs been added to Mr. Judge's, nor is Mr. Judge's debt owing to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Mr. Judge was from the beginning liable for the whole costs; the suit against Mr. Strange was dropped from his having made his submission; your husband, on the contrary, obliged it to proceed against him by following the opposite course, and the heaviness of the costs is entirely the consequence of his pertinacity, and the costs are due to the solicitors employed in the cause. Any payment of costs, therefore, on the part of her Majesty and the Prince would be a gratuitous donation to your husband. From your knowledge of his unmitigated efforts for many years to inflict every possible injury on her Majesty, the Prince, the family, and the Court by a system of espionage, info, misrepresentation and vilifying of all the acts of their private life, you will be the best judge whether he deserves such a boon at their hands. Nevertheless, it is repugnant to the feelings of her Majesty and his Royal Highness, that innocent persons like yourself and children should suffer in a cause with which their names are in any way connected, and I am commanded to forward you a check for £180, with which you may pay your husband's costs, and extricate him from prison; and may be in future support his family by a more honourable industry. Requesting you will acknowledge the receipt of this money, I am, Madam, your obedient servant.
Mrs. Judge. G. E. ANSON.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with their infant family, continue to enjoy the most perfect retirement in their Highland home. The Prince goes out daily, either on the moors in pursuit of grouse, or deer-stalking in the forest; and the Queen takes frequent carriage and walking exercise in the vicinity of the Royal residence.

On Thursday, the Queen and the Prince, with all the Royal children, went in a pony phaeton to the Braemar Gathering, to witness the Highland games.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed, under the great seal, granting the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and his heirs, Kings of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for ever, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Dublin.

Lord John Russell has returned to Richmond from enjoying the Royal hospitality at Balmoral. The Earl Grey has succeeded his Lordship, as Secretary of State in Attendance upon the Queen. The Earl of Aberdeen, the Right Hon. Fox Maule and Mrs. Maule, Sir Alexander and Lady Duff, and Mr. Alison (the historian), have been among the guests of the Queen and the Prince during the past week.

On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal household, attended Divine service in the parish church.

THE BRAEMAR GATHERING.

This Highland festival, which is celebrated annually under the auspices of the Duke of Leeds, General Sir A. Duff, and Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld, took place on the 6th inst., on the lawn of Braemar Castle. The Duff and Farquharson men wore the tartan of their clans, and displayed their emblems in their bonnets: in the one case, a sprig of holly; in the other, one of pine fir. His Grace of Leeds not being a Highlander by descent, and therefore free to choose whatever pattern he might like the best, his retainers wore a check of a large size, having a grey ground, with yellow and red alternate stripes. General Sir A. Duff, James Duff, Esq., M.P., Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and the three Masters Farquharson, appeared also in Highland costume, and had the feather of chieftainship displayed.

Her Majesty arrived about three o'clock, and was received on alighting by Sir A. Duff. She shook hands very cordially with the Duchess of Leeds, Lady Duff, Mrs. Farquharson, Lady Agnes Duff, and a number of other ladies who were present. Prince Albert was attired in the Highland garb, the kilt and plaid being of the Royal Stuart tartan, as were also the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. The young Princesses had Victoria tartan dresses, with Royal Stuart scarfs.

The throwing of the heavy hammer commenced the proceedings. The hill race came next, and was the most exciting spectacle of the day, at least it had most attention bestowed on it. Dancing came next. Her Majesty and those around her repaired to the interior of the Castle, where a number of light-heeled and nimble individuals exhibited their powers, to the evident gratification of the party around.

After the game of "tossing the caber," her Majesty and suite withdrew, it being then five o'clock. The same demonstrations of applause that greeted her Majesty's arrival were renewed as the Royal party left the "Gathering."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD STANLEY, D.D., BISHOP OF NORWICH.

This respected and deeply lamented divine, who, at the period of his decease, had nearly completed his 71st year, was second son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, sixth baronet of Alderley, in Cheshire, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heiress of Hugh Owen, Esq., of Penrhos, in Anglesey; and derived, in direct descent, from a younger branch of the ennobled house of Derby. His elder brother, Sir John Thomas Stanley, was raised to the Peerage in 1839, as Baron Stanley. The Bishop of Norwich received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. After many years devoted to the duties of a parish clergyman, he attained the mitre in 1837; and, in that elevated position, was universally esteemed. He presided over the Linnean Society, and was author of "A Familiar History of Birds." His Lordship was also Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty, and acted recently as one of the Commissioners of Inquiry respecting the British Museum. The patronage of the See of Norwich extends over forty-seven livings.

Dr. Stanley married, 8th May, 1810, Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Oswald Lyster, rector of Stoke, county Salop; and has left two daughters and three sons, the latter being—1. Owen, Commander, R.N.; 2. Arthur Penrhyn, Fellow of University College, Oxford; and 3. Charles Edward, Captain, Royal Engineers.

(A Portrait of Dr. Stanley will be found in No. 275 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

JOHN MUSTERS, ESQ., J.P. AND D.L., OF COLWICK-HALL, AND ANNESLEY-PARK, NOTTS.

The death of this gentleman, in his 72nd year, occurred on the 8th inst., at Annesley-park. Although distinguished in sporting and hunting circles, Mr. Musters is best known to the public as the successful rival of Lord Byron in the affections of Miss Chaworth, the lovely heiress of Annesley, and

—the solitary scion left
Of a time honour'd race.

This lady, the "Mary Chaworth" of Byron's muse, became the wife of Mr. Musters in August, 1805, and died in February, 1832, from fright occasioned by the Reform riots at Nottingham. On his marriage, Mr. Musters assumed his wife's family name, but, subsequently, at the demise of his father, took back his patronymic. His extensive estates now devolve on his grandson, John Musters, a lad of thirteen years of age.

The family of Musters, originally from Yorkshire, settled at Colwick, Notts, previously the property of the Byrons, sometime in the 17th century, and subsequently much increased their property by intermarriages with heiresses. The mother of the gentleman whose death we record was daughter and co-heiress of James Modyford Heywood, Esq., of Marlow, in Devon.

LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE MAUNSELL.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAUNSELL was descended from an ancient Norman family that settled in Wales. Captain Thomas Maunsell, R.N., was the first of the family that came to Ireland, where he was sent in 1609, with great authority and powers, from the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council to view and inform himself with respect to fortifying the ports, and with direction to settle in the country if he thought fit. He finally settled in the county of Waterford, when his eldest son defended the Castle of Maccollop against Cromwell. In 1650 Charles the Second granted lands to this family, part in the liberties of Limerick, as one of the forty-nine officers who remained loyal to Charles the First, while the junior branches of that family got large possessions by supporting Cromwell. Col. Maunsell's great-grandfather, Richard Maunsell, becoming possessed of the said lands in the liberties of Limerick, about 1710, settled there, and was returned to the Irish Parliament for that city from 1740 to 1761; from whom descended Robert Maunsell, Esq., the father of deceased. His grandfather was an eminent Irish barrister, K.C., and M.P. for Kilmallick, county Limerick.

Lieut.-Colonel George Maunsell, whose death we record, for several years commanded the 3rd or Prince of Wales' Dragoon Guards, and served with great distinction in that regiment in the Peninsula, from April, 1809, to the end of the war in 1814—including the battles of Talavera, the winter campaign of 1810 in the lines of Lisbon, actions of Campo Mayor and Los Santos, battles of Busaco and Albuera, action of Usagre, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and battles of Vittoria and Toulouse. He commanded a squadron at the brilliant cavalry affair at Usagre, when three French regiments were defeated by the 3rd Dragoon Guards. He retired, on half-pay unattached, in 1843; but, like his old and gallant brother officer in arms, Colonel Stawell, 12th Lancers, he declined retiring from the service. Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell had medals for Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, and Toulouse.

DIANA ANNE, DOWAGER LADY HAMLYN WILLIAMS.

HER ladyship, who died on the 7th inst., aged 84, at Westhwa Villa, Norwood, was second daughter of Abraham Whitaker, Esq., of Stratford, in Essex, and sister of Charlotte, first Countess of Stradbroke, and of Marianne Lady Gosh, of Benacre. Her marriage to the late Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., of Clovelly Court, Devon, took place on the 22nd July, 1789, and its issue consisted of three sons and three daughters, viz. James, the present Sir James Williams, Bart., of Clovelly; Charles, Captain, R.N.; Orlando, in holy orders; Diana; Arabella, married to Charles Lord Barham (now Earl of Gainsborough); and Charlotte, wife of Sir Arthur Chester, Bart., of Youldon.

THOMAS INSKIP.

MR. INSKIP, of Sheffield, Bedfordshire, has, for many years, been known in the literary world as an author of merit and originality. He was the friend of Robert Bloomfield, and in his society were spent the latter years of the poet when at Sheffield. John Clare, the Northamptonshire bard, was another of his intimate acquaintance. Inskip was a zealous antiquarian and collector, and contributed to many of the archaeological journals. He died on the 2nd instant, at Brighton, of cholera, aged 70, to the deep regret of his family and an extensive circle of friends.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Pancras was held on Monday night, at the Vestry Rooms, "to consider the present water supply of the metropolis, and the means of promoting a more abundant supply of pure soft water to all classes of the metropolitan community." Mr. Taberner and a deputation from the Metropolitan Water Supply Association, attended. The chair was taken by Mr. Churchwarden Healey, and a numerous body of the parishioners were present.

Mr. Garvey moved the first resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the present supply of water to the metropolis is inefficient in its system of service, and in quantity utterly inadequate to the social requirements of the inhabitants, while the control over its distribution is most arbitrary, and the price charged for only a partial intermittent supply is exorbitant." Mr. Garvey said that individual experience in the parish of St. Pancras confirmed the sentiment of the resolution; but he feared that if so much effort was required to take away the limitations upon the supply of food, no less would be required to remove those which prevailed over the supply of water.

Mr. Clark seconded the motion, observing that he had been a resident in the parish a great number of years. During the whole of that period he had, like many others, paid extravagant rates for an inefficient supply of water of a very bad quality. It was high time, under all the circumstances, for some interference, and he was glad the subject had been at length taken up.

The resolution having been carried, Mr. Taberner explained his plan, the chief features of which were noticed last week; and resolutions approving thereof having been passed, the following gentlemen were appointed a parochial committee, for the purpose of carrying out the project in the most beneficial and practical mode:—Mr. Churchwarden Healey; Mr. J. H. Mann, of Kentish-town; Mr. L. C. Hertlet, late Secretary to the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers; and Mr. James Clark.

THE CHOLERA.—STATE OF LAMBETH.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth was held on Monday evening, at the Ship Tavern, Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, "to take into consideration the continued and frightful destruction of life by cholera among the parishioners of Lambeth, and the pressing necessity of improving the dwellings of the poor, as the only means of arresting this dreadful pestilence." The place of meeting was well chosen, as the Ship Tavern is situated at the entrance of a low, dirty, narrow street, running close to the river, which is laid under water nearly every spring tide, and within a stone's throw of that nest of intolerable nuisances, consisting of bone-houses, soap-bolleries, gas-works, &c., by which the air of Lambeth is poisoned and its inhabitants have been so frightfully decimated during the prevailing epidemic. There was a large attendance. Mr. Newman presided.

The following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting regards the present extensive mortality from cholera, among the parishioners of Lambeth, with feelings of most intense anxiety and alarm; and that, with all humility, it acknowledges this awful visitation to be the direct interposition of a wise and over-ruling Providence; but, as the ravages of this frightful pestilence have been almost exclusively confined to the labouring population, who are suffering acute and severe physical privations, more especially from living in dwellings unfit for human habitation, the meeting cannot but regard this visitation as a warning mercifully intended by Providence to remind us of our forgotten duties to his long-neglected poor; and, under such conscientious conviction, resolves that a request be respectfully but urgently made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to receive a deputation of the parishioners for the purpose of considering our present state of tribulation, and the paramount necessity of improving the habitations of the labouring population."

The several speakers who addressed the meeting pointed out the defective drainage of the parish as one great source of disease, and complained that since the new commissioners of sewers had come into authority, the charge for sewerage had been increased, without any corresponding benefit resulting from it. They also attributed the greater mortality in Lambeth to the bone-boiling and other nuisances of the locality, stating that in Houndsditch and Petticoat-lane, where the poverty was as great, there had been few or no cases of cholera, and the reason they assigned was, that there were no bone-bollers there.

The subjoined resolutions were also agreed to:—"That a copy of the resolution just adopted be transmitted to the Board of Health, Gwydr-house, Whitehall, with an urgent request that a sufficient number of medical men be appointed without delay for the purpose of effecting a house to house visitation throughout the poorer districts of Lambeth; that the churchyard in High-street, wherein from 200 to 300 persons are buried weekly, to the imminent risk of the lives of the parishioners, be immediately closed against all future interments."

"3. That a copy of the first resolution be transmitted to the Board of Guardians, with an earnest request that instructions be immediately given to the parochial medical officers and other medical men in the parish, to attend all the sick poor at the expense of the parish; and to order them bread and meat, as well as medicines, whenever needed, during the prevalence of this awful epidemic; that the board be urged to enforce most rigorously the acts of Parliament relative to the better drainage and cleansing of the localities and dwellings of the poor, and to the prevention of nuisances injurious to the public health; and that a copy of the first resolution be also sent to the vestry of the parish of Lambeth, begging them to furnish the labouring classes with those public baths and washhouses which, by the act of Parliament of 9 & 10 Vict., they are legally and justly entitled to."

The fourth resolution merely requested that Messrs. Maudsley and Co. allow the use of their establishment for a public meeting, in order that the ratepayers of Lambeth may have ample opportunity of expressing their opinions on the critical condition in which the ravages of the cholera have placed this large and populous parish.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Monday evening a numerous meeting of the chairmen and secretaries of the various district societies existing in London and its vicinity, for the purpose of considering the best means to secure an immediate, vigorous, and combined movement in favour of the objects of the National Association, was held at the King's Head, Poultry. At seven o'clock the chair was taken by Sir Joshua Walsley, M.P., President of the Association. Mr. Tindal Atkinson having read a report of the proceedings of the last business committee, the several local chairmen or secretaries of districts in the metropolis stated the progress of the movement in their respective neighbourhoods, representing it as most satisfactory. A few congratulatory observations from the hon. chairman on the prospects of the movement closed the proceedings.

CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—On Monday next Mr. Christie will open his registration court at the Guildhall, in the City of London, for the revision of the lists of voters for the ensuing year. Sidney Smith, Esq., with Mr. Ledger, will appear on behalf of the Liberals; and Mr. Samuel Browne, for the Conservatives. The state of the lists is as follows:—Omitted from new list, 2411; new names inserted, 2833; claims by the Liberal party, 90; ditto Conservative, 4; Liberal objections, 857; Conservative, 1795; objected to by both parties, 397.

TOWER HAMLETS REGISTRATION.—Mr. Christie revises the list of voters for the borough of the Tower Hamlets for members to serve in Parliament, on Saturday (this day), the 15th instant, in the Court-house in Well-close-square, commencing at ten o'clock in the morning. The objections and claims in this borough are few.

NEW CHURCH IN CRIPPLEGATE.—A new church has been erected in the parish of Cripple-gate under somewhat curious circumstances, and will be ready for consecration in the course of a few weeks. When the building of the Royal Exchange on its present site was determined upon, it was found necessary to demolish, among other buildings, the old church of St. Bartholomew, in which there were some ancient and valuable relics. The Bishop of London consented to the demolition upon one condition, namely, that a new church should be erected somewhere in the neighbourhood where it might be found to be most required. After considerable delay a site was obtained in Moor-lane, Fore-street, a densely populated district, in which, up to the present time, there has been no church accommodation. The new church, which is in the Italian style of architecture, and capable of accommodating about 1000 persons, is built of the materials of the old church of St. Bartholomew. The altar of the new church will be remarkable as being one of the finest in the kingdom. The patronage of the new church, to which an ecclesiastical district will be assigned, is vested in the Venerable William Hale Hale, M.A., Vicar of Cripple-gate, and Archdeacon of London.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The last flower show of this society was held on Wednesday at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Although the weather was as unpropitious as can be imagined, yet, during the intervals of the showers, a tolerably large number of visitors and patrons of floriculture were assembled. There were tents and marquees to shelter the company, and beneath them they accordingly took refuge. The show was an excellent one, the dahlias were admirable both for the shape and the colour of the flowers. Hollyhocks were in abundance, some of them very fine; the delicacy of the tints and the texture of the flowers showed a great advance in floricultural science. There were also some superb roses; and amongst the pines, some of which were very large, specimens of the most successful cultivation.

NEW PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.—On Tuesday, the Rev. H. Mackenzie, vicar of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the churchwardens, and the committee, laid the foundation of the new schools to be erected, from designs by Mr. Wild, of St. Martin's-lane, in Castle-street, Endell-street. The following was the inscription on the foundation-stone:—"A.D. 1849. On the 11th of September this stone was laid by the Rev. H. Mackenzie, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, conformably to St. Mark, ix. 33-37."

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—On Friday, the 21st, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. William Roman, M.A., one of the Masters of Cheltenham College; after which they will repair to the great hall of Christ's Hospital, where orations on the benefits of the Royal hospitals will be delivered by the four senior scholars: in Latin, by L. Craven; in English, by H. C. Heilbronn; in Greek, by T. Holbrook; in French, by G. H. Croad. Eight poems will also be recited by the other senior scholars: an *Alcaic Ode*, on Nineveh, by A. Sweeting; Greek *Iambic Translation*, from Milton's "Samson Agonistes," by C. S. Townsend; Latin *Hexameters*, on the Death of Julius Cæsar, by G. W. Brown; Latin *Elegiac*, on *Jeppha's Vow*, by H. Sweeting; Greek *Sapphics*, on the Spanish Armada, by H. C. P. Jones; Latin *Hexameters*, translation from Goldsmith's "Traveller," by L. H. Lidbetter; Latin *Sapphics*, on the "Emigrant," by G. Bell; English *Ode*, on "Shores of the Mediterranean," by J. Gill.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—This hospital, established in the year 1839, in immediate connexion with King's College, has become, from the many claims of the poor on the institution, quite inadequate to the important objects for which it was set on foot. During the ten years of its being established, no less than 122,550 persons have been admitted without any letter of recommendation; and the epidemic which has prevailed for the last few months has so added to the number applying for relief, that it has been resolved by the committee of noblemen and gentlemen, patrons of the institution, to raise a new building capable of containing at least 200 beds, and to raise an endowment fund, the present endowment amounting only to £2000, derived from legacies left by deceased patrons, while the actual sum necessary for maintaining the present establishment is £4500 per annum. To carry out the proposed undertaking, a meeting of the Council of King's College was held a few days since, when a committee of thirty-eight was named, and they elected as their president his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and as chairman of the committee his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sum proposed to be raised is £50,000, and the committee are most sanguine in their anticipations as to the amount likely to be subscribed by the 6000 students who have already passed through the different branches of instruction in the college, 5000 of whom have received their medical education within the walls of the hospital.

CHOLERA PATIENTS AND MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The weekly board of the governors of this hospital, at their meeting on Tuesday last, discussed the subject of admitting patients labouring under cholera and diarrhoea without the usual recommendation by letter. It appeared, from the statement of Mr. Corfe, the apothecary of the hospital, that upwards of three hundred cases of diarrhoea had been treated as out-patients by that gentleman and Mr. Robertson, his assistant, and that more than sixty cases of cholera had been admitted into the hospital. It was ordered by the board that all such cases should be admitted, during the continuation of the epidemic, without letters; and directions were given to make this order known to the officiating clergymen of the district.

THE ROYAL GENERAL DISPENSARY.—On Wednesday, at a quarterly meeting of the governors, the chairman, Mr. Atkinson, made the following interesting statement. There had been a very considerable increase of patients within the last two months, the whole number being 5157—of these a great proportion were diarrhoea cases. The public being freely admitted without even letters from members or governors, applications had been extremely numerous, and the result was a complete exemplification of the wisdom of a prompt and active medical treatment. The casual applicants amounted to 1474. From these causes the expenses of the charity had considerably augmented, and there will be a probable deficiency in the yearly account of £450. There is a vacancy in the office of surgeon.

FISTULA INFIRMARY, CHARTERHOUSE-SQUARE.—On Tuesday an extraordinary meeting of the governors of the Fistula Infirmary, Charterhouse-square, was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street—Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor, in the chair. The object of the meeting, as stated by his Lordship, was to take into consideration a grant of land, which was offered to the institution by B. Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P., valued at £2000, on condition that it should be called "St. Andrew's Hospital for Diseases of the Lower Intestine." Some difference of opinion was expressed as to the time when it should receive its new name; it was ultimately agreed that it should not be called "St. Andrew's Hospital" until it was completed. The two following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—"That the grant of land be accepted upon the condition contained in Mr. Kendall's letter of June 27, 1849; and that the proposed hospital be entitled and named 'St. Andrew's Hospital for Diseases of the Lower Intestine,' and shall not be designated by any other title or name; and that a copy of this resolution be signed by the chairman, and transmitted by the secretary to B. Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P." "That the cordial thanks of the governors of this charity be tendered to B. Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P., for his munificent grant." The worthy donor was much lauded for his generous and benevolent disposition by the gentlemen who moved and seconded the resolutions. A vote of thanks was, in conclusion, given to the chairman, when his Lordship's readiness to promote the charitable institutions of the metropolis was also much praised, he having been a patron of the infirmary from its commencement.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK, AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—On Tuesday evening a large and respectable meeting of the churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and inhabitants of the parish, was held in the vestry-room attached to the church, for the purpose of considering and determining upon communications received from the General Board of Health; one prohibiting interments in the Cross-bones burial-ground, and the other relative to certain statements made to them as to the condition of the parish graveyard.—Mr. Thomas Bailey, the Warden of the Great Account, occupied the chair.—Mr. Digges, assistant vestry-clerk, read the communications referred to. The first was from the General Board of Health, dated so far back as August 13, containing an extract from a statement made to the board by Mrs. Mary Ann Gwilt, and intimating that if that statement were correct, means must at once be taken to close the Cross-bones burial-ground, otherwise the board must interfere under the 9th and 10th sections of the amended act for the removal of nuisances. Then followed the reply of the warden, dated August 16, describing the majority of Mrs. Gwilt's statements as either altogether unfounded or greatly exaggerated. One assertion relative to a woman who was about being buried alive, darting out of her coffin, was altogether denied. At the same time the graveyard was described as being one of the most healthy in the metropolis. Upon this came an order from the Board of Health, dated September 6, and founded upon a report from Mr. Grainger, insisting upon the immediate closing of the Cross-bones burial-ground.—The Chairman said, that, not having seen the danger referred to, he had not closed the burial-ground, inasmuch as he felt that if he did so he should be inflicting a great hardship on the poor of the parish, to whom he had been in the habit of giving the fees of the ground. If he had closed the Cross-bones ground, the poor would have been driven to the expense of burying in the parish churchyard, at an expense of 26s. for the ground, instead of 13s., which was the fee for the Cross-bones ground. (Hear, hear.) He and his colleagues, therefore, had determined not to close that ground, unless it was the feeling of the parishioners generally.—The report was then read. It stated that from 1826 to 1835 there had been 5076 interments in the parish, which had decreased in the next ten years, from 1836 to 1845, to 2967. From 1829 to 1835 the burials in the public and private vaults had amounted to 177; whilst in the next ten years, from 1836 to 1845, they had been only 90. During the prevalence of cholera, in 1832, there were 163 burials in the churchyard; but, in the corresponding months of the present year, only 56. In the whole of the houses surrounding the churchyard there had occurred but four deaths since 1st of July last; whilst within the last two weeks there had been 90 deaths in the parish. From these and other facts, the warden was of opinion that the burial-grounds of the parish were not in a state to require the special interference of the Board of Health. (Hear, hear.)—The following resolution was then agreed to, viz.:—"That the closing of the burial-ground of this parish, called the Cross-bones ground, would entail a serious inconvenience and great additional expense on the poorer inhabitants of this parish; and that, inasmuch as the report of Mr. Grainger, on which the Board of Health made their order prohibiting further interment therein, is, it is believed, founded chiefly, if not wholly, upon the false and exaggerated statements contained in the letter of Mrs. Gwilt, and without any notice or consideration of the letter of the warden in reply thereto, a committee be appointed to communicate with the Board of Health on the subject, and report thereon to a future vestry."—The committee were accordingly nominated, and the meeting separated.

THE BERNONDEY MURDER.—On Monday, an important link in the evidence connecting the Mannings with the murder of O'Connor was discovered. It is known that on Saturday, the 11th of August, Mrs. Manning hired a female to clean the lower part of the house, No. 3, Miniver-place; but although every exertion had been made by the police to discover the party, they were unable until Monday to do so, when Burton succeeded in finding her residing with her relatives in Bernonsey. Her name is Hannah Turner; and she informed the authorities that about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 11th of August, Mrs. Manning called her into No. 3, Miniver-place, and engaged her to clean the house. She cleaned the upper part, and found several spots like blood on the wall of the passage leading to the kitchen, which she endeavoured to wash off. After she had cleaned that portion of the place, she proceeded to the back-kitchen, and was about to clean it, when Mrs. Manning came up to her and pulled her away, exclaiming, "I cleaned this place yesterday, and it don't want scrubbing any more." The girl says she saw a square basket in the back-kitchen covered with lime, which Mrs. Manning told her to wash. While she was performing that office, she found that there was not water sufficient, consequently she left it as discovered by Burton. The back-kitchen was extremely wet, and the stones in the passage appeared to have been recently rubbed with a brush or stone. She also found that the dusthole was full of mould, dirt, and some mortar with it. The girl was taken to the Home-Office by the police, to make her statement to the solicitor of the Treasury. Her evidence will be given on Saturday (this day) the next examination.—The cholera has suddenly attacked some of the witnesses since the last examination. Mr. Bassett, clerk to Messrs. Killick and Co., share brokers, Bank-buildings, to whom Manning disposed of O'Connor's Eastern Counties shares, was suddenly attacked on Friday night week with cholera, and expired on Saturday morning. His corpse was interred on Sunday. Mr. Hammond was also attacked on Sunday. Both gentlemen were in good health and spirits on Friday afternoon, when at the police court.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday morning, about three o'clock, a fire occurred upon the premises in the occupation of Mrs. Storey, No. 26, Bromley-place, in the Commercial-road East. The police who first discovered the fire aroused the inmates, all of whom, with the exception of Mrs. Storey, succeeded in effecting a safe retreat from the burning building. She was sleeping in the first-floor front along with four of her children—one an infant at the breast; and, when she awoke, she found the room, and all the furniture therein, in a general blaze. She succeeded in getting her children out, when, unfortunately, the door flew to: in endeavouring to open it again, the handle of the lock came off, and, whilst trying to replace it, the flames set fire to her night-clothes. There being no other way of getting out of the burning apartment, the unfortunate lady made for the front window, screaming violently. The policeman on duty, who was standing under the window, called to her, "Drop down," instead of which she leaped out, and, falling upon the officer, knocked him down, and so seriously injured him that he remains at the present time in a very precarious state. The ill-fated lady died on Wednesday of the injuries she had sustained. Captain Storey (her husband) at the present time is in Calcutta.

INTRAMURAL BURIALS.—On Tuesday afternoon an extraordinary meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Society for the Abolition of Burials in Towns was held in the society's rooms, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mr. G. A. Walker in the chair, for the purpose of adopting prompt measures for the immediate closing of graveyards and vaults in cities and towns, as being essentially necessary to stay the progress of cholera, and its equally fatal consequences.

The chairman, and several other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, resolutions condemnatory of the practice of interments in towns, and pointing out to those who persevered in it the great responsibility which they incurred, were adopted. The Rev. E. Craigh moved a resolution, which stated that the immediate and simultaneous closing of graveyards and vaults in towns was the only effectual method for staying the present fearful disease, and guarding against the generation of others at the close of the year; and that the authorities, to whose care was confided the public health of the metropolis, should order the application of disinfecting agents to those places; and that the secretary should forward to the Board of Health a copy of this resolution, soliciting an interview on the subject—the following gentlemen to compose the deputation, viz. Dr. Evans, Dr. Johnson, Messrs. G. A. Walker, T. Humber, C. J. Theeke, B. Artant, and the Rev. C. Craigh. Dr. Johnson seconded the resolution, which was carried. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

JEWISH CALENDAR.—Monday and Tuesday next will be the commencement of the Jewish New Year, 5610—a festival kept with great solemnity by the Jewish people.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BRIDAL PARTY.—On Sunday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a wherry, containing Mr. J. Bryden, his wife, and two young women who had acted as bridesmaids (the parties only having been married that morning), was proceeding up the river towards Putney, T. Laidlaw, brother to the bride, having the management of the boat—when about midway between Battersea and Wandsworth it came across the mooring-chain of a barge which was then at anchor; the females in alarm rose from their seats, and instantly the boat overturned, and the whole party was immersed in the water. The people on board the barge succeeded in rescuing Mr. Bryden and one of the females; young Laidlaw saved himself by clinging to the mooring-chain; unfortunately, the bride, and Mary Ashdown, one of the bridesmaids, sank and were drowned. Drags were used, but the bodies were not recovered for some hours.

EXPLOSION OF A FIREWORK MANUFACTORY.—Between four and five o'clock on Monday afternoon, an explosion occurred at the house of a man named Jones, a firework manufacturer, residing at No. 1, Duckman-yard, at the bottom of Market-court, High-street, directly opposite Kensington Old Church. The house was blown completely into the air, and part of No. 2, in the occupation of Mr. Dean, was carried with it. Mr. Jones was much injured by the explosion, and Mrs. Jones, his wife, was got out a frightful spectacle, being completely blackened from head to foot, and dreadfully burned over the head and body. She was immediately conveyed in a hopeless state to the Kensington workhouse, where she died on Tuesday morning at two o'clock. The unfortunate woman had both eyes blown out, and was otherwise most frightfully injured. Mr. Jones is also very severely burned on the face and one of his arms. He had not a minute before returned home, and had got no further than the passage, when the first explosion took place up-stairs, and was followed by others in the house, and he was buried in the ruins, from which he, with great difficulty, extricated himself, although he was close to the door. The second house is nearly destroyed, and No. 3 is in a very dangerous state, the walls being cracked. The premises are insured, but Mr. Jones and the other residents of the houses are uninsured. Mr. Jones still remains at the Kensington workhouse in a very doubtful state. It appears he had obtained a larger order than usual for a stock of fireworks for the Flora Gardens; that they were nearly finished, when his wife accidentally let fall a box of lucifers, which becoming ignited fired the whole of the fireworks, as well as a quantity of loose composition and gunpowder, and hence the disaster.

STATISTICS OF METROPOLITAN BURIAL-GROUNDS.—In area, the parochial grounds take up 176 acres and 3-10ths; the Protestant Dissenters, 8 acres and 7-10ths; the Roman Catholics, 3-10ths of an acre; the Jews, 9 acres and 2-10ths; Swedish Chapel, 1-10th; undescribed, 10 acres and 9-10ths; private, 12 acres and 6-10ths. Total of intramural, 218 acres and 1-10th; total of new cemeteries, 260 acres and 5-10ths.

Parochial grounds	Annual No. of burials exclusive of vault burials.	Average annual No. of burials per acre.	Highest No. of burials per acre in any ground.	Lowest No. of burials per acre in any ground.
Protestant Dissenters	35,747	191	3073	11
Roman Catholics	1715	127	1210	5
Jews	270	1043	1613	814
Swedish Chapel	340	33	52	13
Undescribed	10	108	—	—
Private	2197	294	1109	5
Total intramural	5112	405	2333	50
Total of new cemeteries	44,355	203	1080	46
Vault burials	3336	13	155	4
	789	—	—	—

It is computed that it requires seven years for a layer of bodies to decay in the metropolis.—*Banfield and Weld's Statistical Companion.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

By the official return it appears that in the week ending September 8 the number of deaths were—males, 1460; females, 1723; total, 3183. The weekly average derived from the deaths of 1844-5-6-7-8, and corrected for increase of population, is—males, 513; females, 495; total, 1008. Last week's mortality is, therefore, 2175 above the average. The births registered for the week are—males, 636; females, 655; total, 1301. The mortality declined in the west and east districts of London, and increased slightly in the north and central districts, so that the deaths registered (1741) on the north side of the Thames were 19 less than in the previous week. It was otherwise on the south side the river, where the deaths in the week were 1442. The deaths of females exceeded the deaths of males by 263, the reverse of the usual proportions. The deaths from cholera were 2026. The numbers decreased in the districts of Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, Stepney, Westminster; increased in Bermondsey, St. George, Southwark, Newington, Lambeth, Wandsworth, Camberwell, and Rotherhithe. The epidemic, which had been partially subdued, broke out again with terrible violence in Lambeth, where 279 persons died of cholera during the week.

Mr. Dawes, one of the registrars of Lambeth, who has made careful inquiries on the subject, says:—"At least half the cases I have registered were allowed to proceed unchecked, until the most alarming and dangerous symptoms had manifested themselves; but lately more circumspection seems to have been used. Nevertheless, the cases are still numerous in which persons seem (from the painless nature of the attack) to be unconscious how highly necessary it is that immediate attention should be paid to it." People are so much accustomed to associate danger exclusively with pain, that the most fatal symptom unaccompanied by pain is neglected. They must, however, be taught to look upon painless diarrhoea with the anxiety that people in the plague looked upon the swellings, called tokens—which were also painless—but with less fear; for the premonitory symptom now seems to be sent not so much to announce death as to give timely warning, and to call attention to that stage of the malady in which medicine can heal.

As medical skill is of most avail at the beginning and end of a fever, as the effect of the engines is most conspicuous at the outbreak and end of a conflagration, and as most energy is demanded when the wreck nears the shore—so it is in an epidemic, which, if it has not been checked at first, may yet be cut short, and combated with effect as it declines. None of the measures of relief in any district should therefore be discontinued, but be prosecuted with redoubled vigour, until it has been completely subdued; and the districts which have not yet suffered greatly should immediately complete their preparations. For the time is short; the evils of delay irreparable.

The deaths from cholera in the last twelve weeks respectively have been—49, 124, 152, 339, 678, 783, 926, 823, 1229, 1272, 1663, and 2026.

RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 8.
London (population 1,948,369), 2026.
West Districts (301,189), 181.
North Districts (376,568), 157.
Central Districts (374,199), 227.
East Districts (393,067), 390.
South Districts (503,346), 1071.
West Districts.—Kensington (74,898), 38; Chelsea (40,243), 48; St. George, Hanover-square (66,657), 18; Westminster (56,802), 50; St. Martin-in-the-Fields (25,132), 9; St. James, Westminster (37,457), 12.
North Districts.—Marylebone (138,383), 51; Pancras and Hampstead (140,078), 57; Islington (55,779), 33; Hackney (42,328), 16.
Central Districts.—St. Giles (54,378), 57; Strand (43,667), 21; Holborn (44,532), 20; Clerkenwell (59,799), 15; St. Luke (49,908), 28; East London (39,718), 28; West London (29,188), 42; London City (56,009), 16.
East Districts.—Shoreditch (83,564), 109; Bethnal-green (74,206), 96; Whitechapel (71,879), 58; St. George-in-the-East (41,415), 27; Stepney (90,831), 59; Poplar (31,171), 41.
South Districts.—St. Saviour (33,027), 75; St. Olave (19,869), 44; Bermondsey (35,002), 101; St. George, Southwark (46,718), 109; Newington (54,693), 157; Lambeth (116,072), 279; Camberwell (39,931), 109; Rotherhithe (13,940), 40; Greenwich (81,125), 93; Wandsworth (39,918), 48; Lewisham (23,051), 16.

ORIGIN OF THE "BILLS OF MORTALITY."
The bills of mortality were commenced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and ever since the year 1603 have been published by authority in London. In this respect the English metropolis stands alone; no weekly tables of the causes of the death of every inhabitant are published in the capital of any other European state. Various motives for the measure have been assigned; but the fact of continuous publication from a period anterior to the appearance of newspapers and gazettes, is remarkable and characteristic. It may be fairly referred to the natural inclination of the English people, when they are in trouble, to know the truth, and to see in figures the precise extent of their losses, although at times the sight might well make the courage of the bravest quail. On the Continent, "precautions have been used" in publishing the mortality of cholera in 1849; and the deaths from all causes have not yet been made known.

The parish-clerks of London, in the seventeenth century, when the plague was at its height, counted the deaths and reported the supposed causes; and the citizens, when the death-cart traversed the streets, anxiously studied the bill, surrounded by its gloomy symbolical border, announcing 8297 deaths in a week out of a population of 600,000. In the hands of Price, Heberden, Willis, Bate-man, and other statistes, these records have disclosed the laws of mortality, and the causes of the insuburability of the present times.

One of their immediate advantages, however, is the evidence which they furnish that the most fatal and threatening plagues go through, with some perturbations, certain prescribed orbits; and, after raging for a given number of weeks, disappear. Plague, influenza, and cholera have been vanquished before; and to despair now would be as unreasonable as it was in the beginning of the year to deny that the cholera epidemic was impending. Those officers who are struggling with the triumphant enemy under every disadvantage, will yet be victors; for, if they have art, they have also nature on their side.

DONCASTER RACES, 1849.



THE ROAD.—THE HORSE VAN.

We are, this year, enabled to illustrate the great Doncaster Meeting, with a very novel scene for this locality. The Railway has, at length, reached this sporting metropolis of the North; and, if we have lost the pastime of posting down to Doncaster to witness the Leger run for, we have gained what would really astonish the old school as much as did the feats of Eclipse—viz. the wonder of leaving London on the morning of the St. Leger, seeing the great race decided, and returning to the metropolis the same day.

The Doncasterians made more than customary preparations to receive their visitors; and they had to congratulate themselves on the fact—a happy contrast to the metropolis—that Doncaster was never in a more healthy state, being altogether free from that disease which is elsewhere making such melancholy ravages. The betting-room was opened, as usual, on Saturday evening; it has been newly painted and decorated in very creditable taste. The Town Council contributed a large fund to the race, and unreservedly abandoned the management of the Meeting to the Jockey Club. The Theatre opened on Saturday evening, with a clever company, under the management of Mr. Addison.

“The Flying Dutchman” arrived on Saturday, was looking remarkably well, and never went better in his life.

On Monday afternoon the trains from Leeds, York, and Manchester brought a small increase of visitors; but it was not until the arrival of the special train by

the Great Northern line that the slightest approximation to the bustle which might reasonably have been expected on the eve of a great meeting was observable. Nine-tenths of the metropolitan turfites adopted this route; and it is due to the directors and their officials to state, that, although the line into Doncaster has only been opened one week, there was not the slightest confusion; the hours of departure and arrival were punctually observed, and the passengers, one and all, expressed their unqualified satisfaction with their trip.

There was a small muster at the rooms in the evening, but business was almost at a stand-still; nor did a glance at the very meagre bill of fare lead any one to believe that the events of the week would afford scope for any profitable speculation.

TUESDAY'S RACES.
SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.
Lord Stanley's Canezon Walked over.
In cantering over, the mare knocked down and trod on a policeman, who very carelessly stood right in her track, and was nearly on her head; she escaped without injury, but the man was a good deal cut and bruised.

SELLING STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added; the winner to be sold for 300 sovs, &c. St. Leger course. 5 subs.

Mr. Dawson's Little Queen, 3 yrs, 5st 5lb..	..	(Arnold)	1
Mr. Baker's Pheasant, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb ..	..	(Charlton)	2
Mr. Walter's Little Casino, 6 yrs, 7st 5lb ..	..	(Osborne)	3

The race for the last half-mile was entirely between Little Queen and Pheasant, the former winning by a length; Little Casino a bad third. The favourite bolted and fell after running three-quarters of a mile, and cut himself severely: the boy was unhurt. Run in 3 min. 2 sec.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.

Mr. H. Jones's Stepping-Stone, 8st 4lb ..	..	(Holmes)	1
Mr. G. Hobson's Rhedycina, 8st 5lb ..	..	(Sly)	2

Won by half a length; St. George a bad third. Run in 1 min. 18 sec.

The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Mr. Meiklam's The Italian, 8st 7lb ..	..	(Templeman)	1
Lord H. Lennox's William the Conqueror ..	..	(Flatman)	2

William the Conqueror made play at a good pace, Wallace lying with him to the distance, where he was headed by the favourite; the latter challenged half way up, and after an intensely exciting struggle won by a head. Run in 1 min. 14 sec.

The CLEVELAND HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, with 60 added.

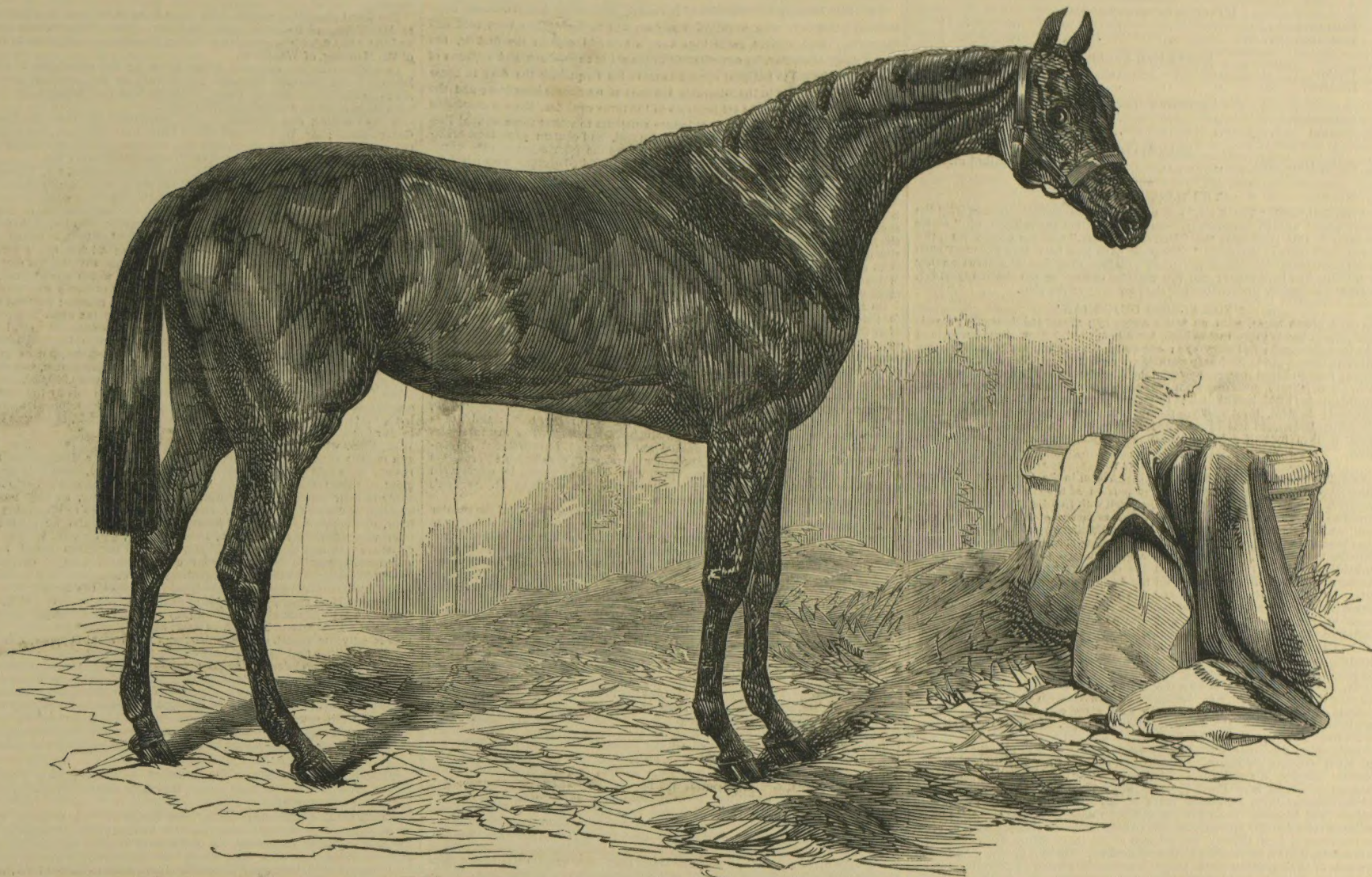
Mr. Lillie's The Iron Duke, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ..	..	(Harrison)	1
Mr. Walker nd. Maid of Team Valley, 3 yrs ..	..	(Osborne)	2

A heavy fall of rain for several hours during the night led to anticipations which were, however, agreeably disappointed; the morning was fine, and although



THE RAIL.—THE HORSE-BOX.

D O N C A S T E R R A C E S , 1 8 4 9 .



"FLYING DUTCHMAN," THE WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER STAKES.

the sky ever and anon assumed a threatening aspect, there was not a passing shower to mar the enjoyment. The company was particularly select, and of the four events decided the Champagne alone excited any interest.

To make "assurance doubly sure," the Flying Dutchman was placed under the watchful care of Leadbetter, the ex-Bow-street officer. He had taken strong exercise since he had been at Doncaster, and every day gained fresh admirers. The noble owner and his friends were sanguine in the extreme. The ground was in capital order.

The proprietors of the Subscription Betting-room have, unsolicited, offered the sum of £100 to be run for on the last day of the races next year.

WEDNESDAY.

Those who remember Doncaster in its palmy days, must have been struck with the contrast between the excitement which then prevailed on the St. Leger day, almost from daybreak, and the quietude of the town this morning. Until between nine and ten o'clock, the sound of wheels was scarcely heard; and, as the day advanced, the arrivals per coach were so few, that one would almost have imagined that it was one of the "off" days of the meeting instead of the "grand" day. The falling off, however, in this respect, is easily accounted for. Doncaster now has railway communication with all the manufacturing districts, from

which the mass of visitors come, and the companies having afforded every possible facility in the shape of special trains from Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield, Wakefield, &c., the numbers present did not exhibit so great a deficiency as might have been expected from the moderate character of the racing. The special train from London held out an opportunity, for the first time, of seeing the St. Leger run for, and returning the same night; and as the directors, with more consideration for the public than for the shareholders, were content to take one fare for the double journey, a considerable number—less, however, than had been anticipated—availed themselves of it. It reached Doncaster nearly an hour after time, owing to a detention of half an hour at Retford, the engine and tender having got off the line, in consequence of the man at the point having turned it the wrong way; no mischief was done, and the passengers arrived at their destination in ample time for the races. Irrespective of this, the only drawback was the early hour at which it was necessary to start, an objection which will be obviated next year by the completion of the Great Northern main line from London to Peterborough. By one o'clock, the "special" visitors were safely delivered, and the crowd in the streets reminded us, faintly however, of better times. The falling off, nevertheless, was palpable; and it was still more conspicuous on the course, the Grand Stand, although crowded to the roof, containing few of the titled and fashionable personages whose patronage for

so long a period made Doncaster the most popular racing town in the kingdom. There was, however, a great numerical attendance, and the racing, with the St. Leger as its feature, went off with tolerable spirit. The weather, unfortunately, was unfavourable.

The DONCASTER PLATE of 100 sovs.			
Mr. Payne's Farthingale, 3 yrs, 8st	..	(Flatman)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Penthieslea, 3 yrs, 7st	..	(G. Oates)	2
The QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 guineas. Cup course.			
Captain Harcourt's Ellerdale, 5 yrs	..	(Marson)	1
Mr. B. Green's Swiss Boy, 4 yrs	..	(Wintringham)	2
The ST. LEGER STAKES of 50 sovs each.			
Lord Eglinton's Flying Dutchman	..	(Marlow)	1
Mr. Nichol's Nunnykirk	..	(A. Day)	2
Won by two lengths; the same between second and third; Honeycomb a bad fourth. Run in 3 min. 20 sec.			
The MUNICIPAL STAKES of 200 sovs each.			
Lord Eglinton's Knight of Avenel	..	..	1
Lord Glasgow's b c by Bay Middleton, out of Canada	..	..	2
Won by a length.			



THE RAILWAY STATION AT DONCASTER.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 10 SOVS each, and 50 added.			
Mr. G. Hobson's Rhedycina, 2 yrs	..	..	1
Mr. H. Jones's Steppingstone, 2 yrs	..	..	2
Won easy.			

THURSDAY.			
HANDICAP for three-year-olds.			
Castanette ..	..	..	1
Iron Duke ..	..	..	2
FITZWILLIAM STAKES.			
Westow ..	..	..	1
Recluse ..	..	..	2
YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.			
Snowstorm ..	..	..	1
Fernhill ..	..	..	2
FOAL STAKES.			
Flying Dutchman ..	..	..	walked over

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

"The Rail," and "The Road," are a pair of characteristic pictures from the clever pencil of Mr. Henderson, celebrated for his portraits of "stable economy." One represents the "Van on the Road," and the companion print shows the "Railway horse-box." Caravans have long been used to convey such racers from place to place as are likely to injure their feet, or otherwise suffer by travelling on hard roads; and the practice cannot be too much applauded, whether we consider the prudence or the humanity of the plan.

"THE FLYING DUTCHMAN"

Is a dark brown horse, with no white about him except saddle marks; stands about fifteen hands three inches high, has a lean head, rather Roman nose, and prominent forehead; full fiery eye; carries his ears a little back; strong neck, which he bows a little; fine deep shoulders; good girth, measuring five feet six inches; round-shaped barrel, powerful back, very strong quarters, well let down; good thighs, immense arms, very large bone, rather springy pasterns, and thin, light, blood-looking tail; he stands rather over at his knees; is quiet-tempered; a firm, level horse; measures nineteen inches round the arm. The Flying Dutchman was bred in 1846, by the late Mr. Vansittart. Won the Derby of 1849 by half a length, beating Hotspur, Tadmor, and twenty-three others.

THE RAILWAY.

According to promise, and being especially a boon to the frequenters of Doncaster Races, the opening for traffic of the portion of the Great Northern Railway from Doncaster to Retford, in conjunction with the East Lincolnshire, occurred on the 3rd instant. This opens a line to Leeds and York on the one hand, and to London on the other. The Great Northern commences about five miles beyond Doncaster, where it joins the Askern branch of the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole, and thus forms a ready access to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also to Lancashire and the manufacturing districts generally. The portion opened from Doncaster, for the first time opens a direct communication by railway between Doncaster and the metropolis. Leaving the station at Doncaster (which is only a temporary erection), the line passes by the union workhouse and the proposed junction of the South Yorkshire line, and then crosses a large district of land called Potteric Carr. Here is a wide and extensive view of the surrounding country, including St. Catherine's Hall, Wadworth, and several villages and gentlemen's seats, embracing Tickhill Castle and Church, some extensive woods, and a fine district of country. The line then crosses the river Torne, and then reaches the village of Rossington, where a station is built. Here is a gradient of 1 in 193 as the line proceeds to a place called Piper Wood, where may be seen the grounds and mansion of Shooter's Hill. At King's Wood, about a mile from Bawtry, is a massive bridge, the line proceeding under what was formerly called the Great North Road, once so famous for the number of mails and other coaches plying from London to the North. The line next approaches Bawtry, a small market town, just skirting upon the county of Nottingham. And here the passenger has a pleasing view of some varied and beautiful scenery, embracing parts of the three counties of York, Nottingham, and Lincoln. There are two or three viaducts over the river Idle; and the line passes Scrooby village, Ranskill (where there is a station), Serleby Hall, the residence of Lord Galloway, the domains of Mr. R. P. Milnes, and of the Hon. B. Simpson, until it reaches the station at Retford. There is for the present the terminus of the Great Northern, but a junction is formed at Retford with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire; and passengers are conveyed to Gainsborough, Lincoln, Boston, Peterborough, and so on, by the Eastern Counties and London and North-Western to London; thus forming a most convenient and ready means of conveyance from the northern parts of the country to the metropolis. There are six trains each way to and from Doncaster and Retford.—*Railway Chronicle.*

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The enterprising manager of the Epsom Meetings has provided a most promising day's sport for Tuesday next; the public money, inclusive of a contribution from the Brighton Railway Company of £300, amounting to £500! The Meeting, so recommended to the patronage of the owners of horses, ought to succeed: that it will do so, seeing that it follows immediately after Doncaster, and within a week of the first of the three great October gatherings at Newmarket, admits of a question. Leicester commences on Wednesday, and Bedford, Manchester, and Upton on Thursday: Bedford usually affords good sport, and is within the range of a return-ticket from the metropolis.

The Cricket appointments for the week are few, but interesting. On Monday, the match between 11 of All England and 22 of Leeds, at Leeds; and the match between the gentlemen and players of the Surrey Club and Ground, and the Croydon Club, at Kennington Oval, commence. On Wednesday and Thursday, the match between 11 players and 20 gentlemen comes off at the Oval; and on Thursday, at Stockton, the match between 11 of England and 22 of Stockton will be proceeded with. A few other matches of minor interest will be played in the course of the week.

The Regattas are over for this season.

TATTERSALL'S.—No attendance this week.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The "Merchant of Venice" was revived on Wednesday. The part of *Shylock* is, we believe, a favourite with Mr. Phelps, who certainly shows in it a delicate appreciation of the more pathetic elements that enter into the character, but seems generally to repudiate, on system, the malignant. Miss Glyn made her first appearance this season in *Portia*—a new rôle, so far as regards a London audience, but one with which she was evidently familiar by previous performance. It was, indeed, a highly-finished piece of acting—severely artistic, but full of fervour and intensity. Her deportment in the trial scene was dignified and impressive; and the extraordinary resemblance which she bears to Rachel, both in style and person, became peculiarly conspicuous. Among the remarkable points of Miss Glyn's acting, are her self-restraint and repose: these had the effect of imparting unwonted majesty to the general action of her *Portia*. In the domestic and love scenes there was an evident condescension, significant of a lofty mind, which, though sometimes in communion with others affecting a frivolous tone, was self-possessed, had a separate sphere, and lived "like a star apart." There was, perhaps, more of the advocate than the judge in her conduct with *Shylock*; at any rate, she was not fain to conceal her indignation at his; and the occasional breaking through of this passion gave a new effect to several passages. The speech on mercy was finely delivered—with impressiveness, emphasis, and discrimination—such as to reflect great credit on the elocutionary school in which Miss Glyn has matriculated. In the subsequent scenes, in which she unbends, in order to obtain the ring, and in the moonlight one, in which she and her maid *Verissa* (Miss Bassano) sportively banter her husbands, Miss Glyn manifested a natural and comic archness exceedingly pleasing, for which we were not prepared. Her manner occasionally was even Vestris-like, and had a singular fascination. Altogether, her assumption of the part was unquestionably a fine classical performance, marked with a decided idiosyncrasy, and sufficient of itself to distinguish her as an actress of superior, original, and peculiar powers. As an example of *historical art*, indeed, it is unique.

At the conclusion of the play Miss Glyn was deservedly recalled, and received an enthusiastic ovation from an audience crowded to the ceiling.

HAYMARKET.

A translation of the French drama, "Une Oiseau de Passage," was produced on Monday, under the title of "A Bird of Passage," in which Mr. Wright, as the hero (a *Mr. Carey*), performs the part of a half-imbecile, half-malignant busy-body—who, after setting every one he meets with by the ears, narrowly escapes himself from being sacrificed by his indignant victims. Mr. Wright's humour was admirable, and the piece went off with great *clat*.

The ADLPHI company return to their own Theatre on Monday next.

The SURREY season for the legitimate drama likewise commences on the same day; when, also, it is announced that the Marylebone Theatre will re-open with a new tragedy. This looks like a revival of dramatic entertainments. With Drury-lane and the Olympic opening at Christmas, and the Haymarket in October, there will be five theatres devoted to the same class of drama; and we may expect the ordinary fruits of competition—an improvement in the article produced.

At ASTLEY'S Amphitheatre the hippodramatic spectacle of "Mazepa" has been revived, with much success.

The Central Observatory for natural philosophy, constructed at St. Petersburg by order of the Emperor, was opened on the 1st July last. This establishment, which is placed under the direction of M. Keipfer, is intended not only to furnish a suitable place and the necessary apparatus for philosophical researches which require instruments of great precision and long-continued labour, but also a central point for all the magnetic and meteorological observations of the empire. This establishment is completely independent of the Academy of Sciences.

MUSIC.

HEREFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HEREFORD, Wednesday Night.

The 126th Meeting of the Choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester commenced yesterday, with beautiful weather; but to-day it has been cold and showery. These ancient gatherings have a two-fold object: the first is, the sacred cause of charity, by contributing to the aid of the widows and orphans of the clergy who die in indigent circumstances—too frequently the case in these three dioceses, owing to the miserable incomes of numerous benefices; and the second object is to promote art-progress in the three counties. Even if charitable and musical considerations did not induce amateurs to attend these annual Festivals, the three towns are so beautifully situated, and contain such local architectural attractions, that the temptation to make the pilgrimage is very great. Railroads have made the approaches to Gloucester and Worcester easy; but for this town the glories of ancient coach travelling are yet preserved, and two magnificent rides may be selected: the first, *via* Gloucester and Ross (Great Western); the second, *via* Birmingham and Worcester (North-Western). The best way is to go by one route and return by the other, and the most luxuriant scenery will be traversed. At this season, when the Festivals are in progress, the journey is indeed a treat: wooded hills, fertile meadows, hop plantations, rich orchards, highly cultivated fields, and picturesque mansions and churches, form a panorama of enchanting variety. The little mountainous district of the Malvern Hills affords an extensive view, as romantic and striking as any foreign sight-seer could desire.

On Monday the vocal and instrumental forces were collected in the cathedral for the rehearsal. M^{rs}. Castellani arrived from Worcester, where she remained after the Birmingham Festival, having kindly consented to sing at St. Swithin's church on Sunday, in aid of the funds to insure the improvement of the musical portion of divine service. In the morning she sang Handel's air, "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" and in the evening, Dr. Crotch's air from "Palestine," "No more your thirsty rocks." Mr. J. Jones presided at the organ, and the church was crowded to excess. The Rector, the Rev. Robert Sergeant, M.A., preached both sermons. I heard that in the morning, on the text, "And Miriam, the prophetess, the sister of Aaron, took a timbrel in her hand; and all the women went out after her with timbrels and with dances." The discourse was an able and earnest advocacy of the extension and improvement of congregational music. The rev. preacher displayed considerable erudition in the mention of authorities to justify the use of music in our sacred edifices, and the steady singing and chanting of the choir in St. Swithin's Church is evidently the result of careful training.

Mr. Townshend Smith, the conductor, had a second rehearsal (of the secular music) in the evening, at the Shire Hall. The dinner given by the stewards to the principal performers took place at the Green Dragon. The selection of sacred music performed at the Cathedral yesterday morning commenced with the old version of the Hundredth Psalm of Martin Luther, the first, third, and fourth verses sung by the chorus, and the second by the principal singers. Handel's *Dettingen* "Te Deum" and "Jubilate" (Peace of Utrecht), and Dr. Boyce's Anthem (somewhat roccoco), "Blessed is he," composed for the meeting at St. Paul's of the Sons of the Clergy, are well known pieces at these meetings; but the Anthem of Bach and Mendelssohn's 115th Psalm were novelties. Mr. Angel, organist of Exeter Cathedral, has adapted J. S. Bach's "Love, Honour, and Wisdom" to English words. Both compositions are massive in their proportions, and melodious in their themes, and it reflects great credit on Mr. Smith for having selected these noble specimens of the ecclesiastical school. The Reverend T. Gretton intoned the Liturgy; Tallis's preces, responses, and chants were chosen for the occasion. Great curiosity was excited to hear the sermon of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Hampden), who selected his text from the 27th verse of James, chap. 1, "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unpolluted from the world." The sermon lasted about half an hour—was earnest and simple without soaring to eloquence. His Lordship's appeal was mainly addressed for the charity; but, at the same time, the Right Rev. preacher took occasion to uphold the cause of music, and expressed his gratification that the chief temple of the diocese was re-opened for divine worship. The collection at the doors amounted to £237 7s., less than last Festival (1846), when it was £295 15s. 6d.; but more than in 1843, when it only reached £152 14s. 8d. The Mayor and Corporation were present in state, as also the Chapter; but the Dean (Dr. Merewether) was absent from indisposition. Lord Saye and Seale and the Residential Canon (Rev. W. P. Musgrave) read the lessons. Mr. Arnott, of Gloucester Cathedral, presided at the organ. This instrument, which it was announced was restored and improved by Mr. Bishop, is now placed at the side of the choir at the entrance to the north transept. It was, consequently, invisible to the congregation in the raised seats and on the floor of the nave.

The restoration of the Cathedral progresses slowly. The gem of architectural beauty, the Lady Chapel, is, however, completed. The noble nave, with its lofty Norman arches, provoked much discussion as to the colours in the painted roof. The orchestra is in the east end of the nave; and consists of 15 first and second violins, 6 violas, 4 violoncellos, 4 double basses, with the usual complement of wood and brass—about 50 in all. Amongst the players were the patriarch Lindley, Blagrove, leader of the morning, and Willy, leader of the evening performances; J. F. Loder (principal second violin), Cooper, Dando, Seymour, Watkins, Pacey, E. Chipp, Cousins, Calkin, Hill (principal viola), R. Blagrove, Glanville, Wesiak, Lucas, W. Loder, Crouch, Howell (principal double bass), Flower, the Cards, the Harpers, Platt, Rae, Jarrett, G. Cooke, Baumann, Prosper, Williams, Godfrey, the Smiths, Healey, Egerton, Malsch, Chapp, &c. There were about 80 voices in the chorus, composed of members of the choir, and London and Worcester chorale societies. The vocalists at the morning service were the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Poole, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Locket, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Phillips.

There is a novel arrangement as regards the prices of admission—purchasers of a non-transferable ticket of admission, for the four morning and three evening performances, paying £2 12s. 6d., instead of £4 6s. 6d.; and many amateurs have availed themselves of this arrangement.

The first concert took place last night at the Shire Hall, in St. Owen's-street. The performances are in the County Hall—a room about seventy feet long and forty-eight broad—not particularly well adapted for sound. The attendance was very thin, as is the custom, it is affirmed. The band played the overtures, "Melusine" of Mendelssohn, and Weber's "Der Freyschütz." Sir H. R. Bishop's Fairy Chorus from "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Come, follow me," the solos by the Misses Williams, Messrs. Locket and Machin; and the glees, "Oh! bold Robin Hood," Spohr's trio, "Night's lingering shades," and a trio from Rossini's "Zelmira," were amongst the concerted pieces. Beethoven's cantata, "Praise of music"—a composition originally conceived for a local purpose, being written to greet the Allied Sovereigns on their presence in Vienna, in 1814, and afterwards adapted to a poem in praise of music—was the prominent item of attraction in the scheme. It consists of a chorus, recitatives, airs for tenor and two soprano—six pieces in all. The most remarkable *morceaux* were the air, sung by M^{rs}. Castellani, with a violin obligato played by Mr. Willy, and the concluding chorus with a fugued finale. It was, however, totally impossible to come to any conclusion as to the merits of this cantata, executed as it was on the present occasion, however disposed one feels to acknowledge the intelligence which prompted the selection. The remainder of the concert comprised the "Quinta voce" and "Casta Diva," sung by M^{rs}. Castellani; songs of Haydn and Glover, by Miss Poole—the one by the latter, "The Cavalier," being the only encore of the evening; the "Fra poco" of Sims Reeves, finely sung; and divers maudlin ballads, sung by Hobbs, Phillips, and Locket, whose talents ought to have been exercised in higher class compositions than those they selected. The concert was heard with the most rigid indifference, notwithstanding the redeeming points in the selection, amongst which let us record the vocalisation of Miss A. Williams in Mozart's "Patio," with Mr. Williams's nice clarinet obligato. Mr. Done, the organist of Worcester, presided at the piano.

The attendance at the Cathedral for Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was not so great as was expected. Amongst the company were the Earl Somers, the President of the festival, the Countess of Somers, the Bishop of Hereford, the following stewards—the Earl of Powis, Lord Bateman, Sir Velters Cornwall, Bart., Captain Sir W. Hastings, R.N., Frederick Peel, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, the Rev. W. P. Musgrave, and the Rev. Archer Clive; Mr. and Mrs. Gisborne, Sir Robert Price, the Dean of Wells. Mr. Phillips sang the music of "Elijah" expressively; his voice and execution, however, in the air "Is not his word like fire," showed that time was making its ravages. To Miss Poole was allotted the pathetic air, "Woe unto thee; and to Miss M. Williams, "Oh! rest in the Lord." M^{rs}. Castellani had the scene of the *Widow*, and the air "Hear ye, Israel." Mr. Locket had all the tenor solos. There were no less than seven *encores* commanded by the Bishop; and the performance was prolonged to a very late hour. The collection amounted to £262.

THURSDAY.—The Hall was not half filled for the second Concert last night. The selection this morning at the Cathedral was of a mixed kind, comprising a symphony and overture by Haydn, gleasings from Spohr's "Calvary," Mendelssohn's magnificent chorale in D, "Sleepers, awake!" &c., in the first part. The "Stabat Mater," with the English adaptation by Mr. W. Ball, formed the second part. Scarcely a line had reference to the original words. The attendance was not large. The first part of the third and last concert of Thursday evening opened with a selection from Weber's "Euryantia," ending with Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." The second part concluded with the National Anthem (Dr. John Bull's version). To-morrow morning, Handel's "Messiah" will end the Festival. I fear the financial deficit will be large.

THE CIVIC CHAIR.—The following gentlemen have been fixed on by the Court of Aldermen to be put to the choice of the Livery, to serve the office of Lord Mayor, on Michaelmas Day:—Thomas Farncomb, Esq., alderman for the ward of Bassishaw; John Musgrave, Esq., alderman for Broad-street ward; and William Hunter, Esq., alderman for Coleman-street ward.

GROWTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—Returns just published by order of the House of Commons show that the total number of new houses built within the metropolitan police districts since January 1, 1839, up to the present time, amounts to 64,058; and the number of new streets formed to 1652, in length 200 miles. The increase of population from 1839 to 1849, within the said district, is estimated at 535,904; the total population of the metropolitan district being now about 2,336,960.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ROYAL BUCKS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary meeting of this association took place at Aylesbury on Wednesday last: Mr. Disraeli, M.P. for the county, was the oracle of the evening.

The usual ploughing match took place at an early hour, in a field belonging to Mr. Morris, of Bedgrove, near the town. There were thirteen competitors, and the chief prize was awarded to James Wooster, a young man in the employ of Mr. Manning, of Wendover.

In addition to the ordinary prizes given by the association to agricultural labourers and domestic servants, Mr. Disraeli on this occasion gave a prize of £5 to be distributed among those labourers who had brought up the greatest number of children without parochial relief.

At two o'clock the members of the association sat down to dinner, at the George Hotel; Mr. W. Lowndes, of the Bury, near Chesham, late high sheriff of the county, occupied the chair, and was supported on his right by Mr. Disraeli, M.P.; Mr. T. Tynningham Bernard, of Winchendon House; &c.

Mr. Disraeli, in proposing the chief toast of the occasion, viz. "Success to the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association," entered at some length into an explanation of his project for the relief of "agricultural distress," which formed the subject of his motion last session in Parliament, viz. modification of the land-tax and of the poor rate. "If," said he, "the land-tax was levied throughout the country at the same rate as in Buckinghamshire—and that is not so high as in Hertfordshire or Bedfordshire—instead of realising £1,000,000, it would realise £5,000,000. (Hear, hear.) Mind, I am not proposing any new tax opposed to the spirit of the age, but only the equalisation of a tax which already exists, and in this I feel I have a right to anticipate the support of those who have declared themselves in favour of equal taxation and financial reform; for 'out of thy own mouth will I judge thee.' All that I ask is, that the tax upon land, which has been already sanctioned by Parliament by an ancient Act, shall be levied throughout the country in the same proportion as in Buckinghamshire; for though the tax presses heavily on the agricultural districts, it does not press on Manchester, Liverpool, or Brighton. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, suppose we had this equalisation of the land-tax, and the consequent £5,000,000, the question arises, what shall we do with it? We have with this money the means, in my opinion, of raising the agriculture of England from its depression, so that the landed interest should find itself in that position in which, as long as I live, I will labour to place it. (Cheers.)

Well, then, what shall we do with it? What I propose as a remedy is this—that the five millions should form a sinking fund (not a borrowed, but a real sinking fund), which, safely in hand, would, in less than ten months, raise Consols above par, and thus enable landlords to borrow money to apply to their land at three per cent., instead of paying, as they now do, four and four and a half per cent. Then the farmer could go to his banker or neighbour, and obtain from him at a reasonable rate the capital he required for the improvement of the soil. (Hear, hear.) There, gentlemen, is your remedy—equal taxation and cheap capital. Mind, when I say cheap capital, I am not recommending you to depreciate your coin, or adopt a paper currency which could not easily be converted into gold. If my recommendation was adopted the public credit would be maintained—it would give to the farmer independence, and remove from their present state of depression the landlords of the country, who could then obtain all the capital they required for the improvement of their estates at a light rate of interest. (Hear, hear.)

This is only the month of September, and the present is perhaps the first agricultural meeting that has been held during this present season; if you will only meet, therefore, and demand equal taxation and cheap capital—if you will only determine that the poor of England shall be supported by the whole of England and not by particular localities—if you will go about and show the inequality of the land-tax, and insist that it be assessed throughout the country in the same ratio as in the county of Buckingham—be assured if you call for these things with a great voice, you will not be refused them, but the justice of your claim will be admitted throughout the length and breadth of the land." (Cheers.)

THE LAKE DISTRICT.—The number of tourists this year has exceeded greatly that of former ones. Bowness, Ambleside, and Keswick have been full to overflowing.

FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A society, very similar in its character to those so successfully brought into operation in the north, has been started in Aylesbury. A preliminary meeting was held in the lecture-room on Tuesday evening last, which was numerously attended; and, on the following evening, between 200 and 300 shares were subscribed for, and the society fairly launched. To those desirous of possessing freeholds, this society offers advantages.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—A preliminary meeting was held at Birmingham on Friday week, in order to form an association for obtaining the repeal of all taxes on knowledge. The movement is supported by Mr. Schofield, M.P. for the borough, by Messrs. George Dawson, William Marshall, W. B. Smith, Aldermen Weston and Cutler, Councillors Baldwin and Henry Hawkes, and Mr. G. Edmonds. A similar association is in course of formation at Coventry.

SPINNERS' TURN-OUT.—On Monday last, 36 out of 41 mills in Bolton and neighbourhood made a turn-out for an advance of 10 per cent., being the amount taken from the men's wages at the last reduction, and which they consider, in the present state of trade, ought to be restored. Messrs. Knowles, of the Four Factories, have made an advance of 5 per cent., and consequently they remain at work until the matter is settled. Mr. Balshaw, of King-street, offers gas, &c., and 2½ per cent., which would amount to 7½ per cent.; but they refuse to accept it. The hands employed by Messrs. Arrowsmiths, at Gilnow and Robin Hood, on Tuesday morning, went to work; but such was the feeling, although no outrage was attempted, that it was felt to be necessary to have the protection of the police.

SUPPOSED RAILWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday afternoon Messrs. Walker and Lomax, of Manchester, sent to their works at Bury a parcel, wrapped in the tab of a piece of black moleskin, and containing the following Bank notes:—Two £100 notes, one £20 note, three £5 notes, one £10 note, a cheque on the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank for £107 9s., three sovereigns, 8s. 6d. in silver, a number of letters, and other papers. The parcel was sent by the East Lancashire Railway, and was seen safe at the Salford station of that company. It was there placed in an open luggage van, for the purpose of being conveyed to Bury, but was never seen afterwards. Payment of the notes and cheques stopped.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Saturday night a fire broke out on Sharsted Farm, a short distance from Chatham, in the occupation of Mr. James Edwards, of Rochester. It commenced in a stable, and soon spread to the stacks and surrounding buildings, including a large barn filled with wheat, a valuable threshing machine, and an outhouse, which were all destroyed; and, in addition, three lodges, five stables for twenty horses, six stacks of wheat, three of peas, and three of oats, all of this year's growth, together with several agricultural implements. By great exertion the granary and farmhouse were saved, as well as the waggons, ploughs, and many other useful articles. The four horses in the stable where the fire originated were burnt, notwithstanding every effort was made to save them; they were brought to the door, but could not be moved beyond it, the poor animals all while uttering the most piercing cries. It was with the greatest difficulty the other horses, fifteen in number, were saved. The cause of the fire is unexplained, but there seems little doubt but that it was accidental. Both the buildings and farming-stock are insured in the Kent Fire Office. The loss is estimated to be about £4000.

DESTRUCTION OF FARM PROPERTY BY FIRE.—About one o'clock, on Sunday, a fire broke out on Wortha Farm, the property of Mr. John Pank, within two miles of Peterborough, whereby eleven corn stacks (wheat and oats), with the labourer's cottage and two hay stacks, were entirely consumed. From the part where the fire commenced, there appears no doubt but it was set on fire by some one. Mr. Pank is a man greatly respected, and, besides farming largely of his own property, has been for many years an extensive occupier in Peterborough, under C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P. for North Staffordshire. Mr. Pank is insured in the County Fire Office.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Friday week a man was murdered in a blacksmith's shop, in Barlow-street (situate in the part of Chorlton-upon-Medlock which adjoins Ardwick), Manchester, by a piece of red-hot iron being run into his body. The circumstances were as follows:—The unfortunate deceased, Thomas Richardson, was somewhat intoxicated, and had, in the course of the day, frequently annoyed and interrupted at his work a blacksmith, named John Lee. About two o'clock, he made his appearance for the third or fourth time at the smithy door, uttering some foolish nonsense, when Lee, in a paroxysm of rage, drew two red-hot iron rods out of the fire, and in a paroxysm of rage, plunged them into his body. One of them entered the upper part of the right thigh, close to the groin, and pierced through to the inner side, taking a slightly downward direction; and the other entered the inner side of the left thigh, and penetrated to the other side. A cry of agony was all that escaped the wretched victim of this atrocious act, and he sank on the floor, while his sanguinary assailant returned to the anvil, and deliberately welded together the two pieces of iron! Lee was immediately arrested, and on Saturday was committed by the magistrates, at the Borough Police Court, Manchester, for trial at the next assizes at Liverpool, on a charge of wilful murder.

THE LIVERPOOL TRAGEDY.—The ship *Duncan*, which is commanded by Captain Henrichson, husband of the unfortunate lady who was murdered by Wilson, now under sentence of death for that crime and the murder of Captain Henrichson's two children and servant, arrived in the Mersey on Sunday morning, at two o'clock. Captain Henrichson heard the sad news of the destruction of his whole family at St. Helena, and has ever since been in the most desponding state. Wilson is to undergo the final sentence of the law at twelve o'clock this day (Saturday), at Kirkdale Gaol.

FIRE AT CHATHAM.—At two o'clock on Sunday morning an extensive fire broke out in the High-street of Chatham, at the house of Mr. Tucker, tailor and clothier. The fire also caught the adjoining house, recently occupied by Mr. Stigant, linen-draper. Both these are destroyed; and the next house—that of Mr. P. Lynch, fruiterer—is partly burnt. The dockyard engine, under the direction of Lieutenant Wise, R.N., with a detachment of the dockyard police, exerted themselves to the utmost in saving the property. The fire was subdued by six o'clock in the morning. The damage done is considerable.

On Monday, on the report of Dr. Gavin Milroy, the General Board of Health ordered the Spaldfields burial-grounds, and also the burial-grounds at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and the St. Thomas's burial-ground, Golden-lane, St. Luke's, to be closed.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE

On Monday night a field of wheat, of the quantity of about half an acre, the property of Mr. Lawrence, surgeon, at Cheddar, Somerset, which was intended for carrying, was actually stolen and carried off the ground, as yet the thieves have not been detected.

(b) Very cleverly played: If Black had taken it they must have lost at least a P rook.

is
in
last three years he has been stationed in the town of Nottingham. Mr. Dunwell and favourably known to the religious world by his various publications.



REV. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, JUN.

REV. SAMUEL EUNN.

REV. JAMES EVERETT.

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.

IRISH HARVEST HOME.

Mr. Griffith is in person tall, and of massive proportions. He is less polished exteriorly than his two fellow-expelled, but possesses a mind of no ordinary strength and range, and which has been well cultivated. As a public speaker he is effective; and, when excited, likely to carry the feelings of his audience with him. As a preacher, he has been exceedingly effective, especially amongst the working and uneducated classes, with whom he sympathises deeply. His manners are frank, and his whole bearing open, honest, and manly. The "triumvirate" are altogether men of mark; and, without expressing an opinion as to the act of the Wesleyan Conference which expelled them, we think it ought to have hesitated before it had dispensed with the services of such men.

The above Engravings are from Daguerrotypes, recently taken by Beard, and sent us by the editor of the *Wesleyan Times*, in which journal they are to be published on steel.

MANY of the old customs, from various causes, have fallen into disuse in Ireland; but the Harvest Home is still kept up with much of the vigour of former days; and, as a scene of frolic and fun, it is of indescribable humour.

The proprietor of three or four hundred acres has no idea of getting his harvest in without having an evening, or rather a night's amusement for the boys and girls who assisted in reaping and securing the rich gifts of Ceres. In fact, before a sickle is drawn or a sheaf bound, preparations are made for the festivity of the Harvest Home. On the long-wished-for evening, a barn is converted into a ball-room. From roof to floor it is decorated with laurels and other evergreens, through which some dozen lights gleam from rustic chandeliers, which are generally composed of a sheaf of corn lined with yellow clay, and fastened to the leafy drapery with wreaths of flowers. At one end of the barn is placed the threshing-machine, decorated after the same fashion. Forms are

arranged to accommodate the various groups apart from the dancers. The rustic beaux and belles, neatly and simply attired, dance with an animation that would astonish a citizen; and, when the mirth grows "fast and furious," pipers, fiddlers, and dancers display an energy that might rival the glories of Kirk-Alloway! Tea and coffee, with piles of slices of bread and cake, are handed about in capacious sieves and riddles; and later in the evening a plentiful supper is prepared, with the exhilarating addition of the "mountain dew."

"The Master" and his family always visit the scene of enjoyment, and by their presence ensure the good order as well as the good cheer of the labourers. Between the dances the song and jest go round briskly, with encounters of wit, in which the Irish, generally speaking, excel; by which we mean, not the heart-broken peasant, out seeking for labour in another land, but the hearty, hilarious Irishman in all his glory at home.

The illustration is from a drawing by an Irish artist.



AN IRISH HARVEST HOME.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

THE BIRMINGHAM EXPOSITION OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

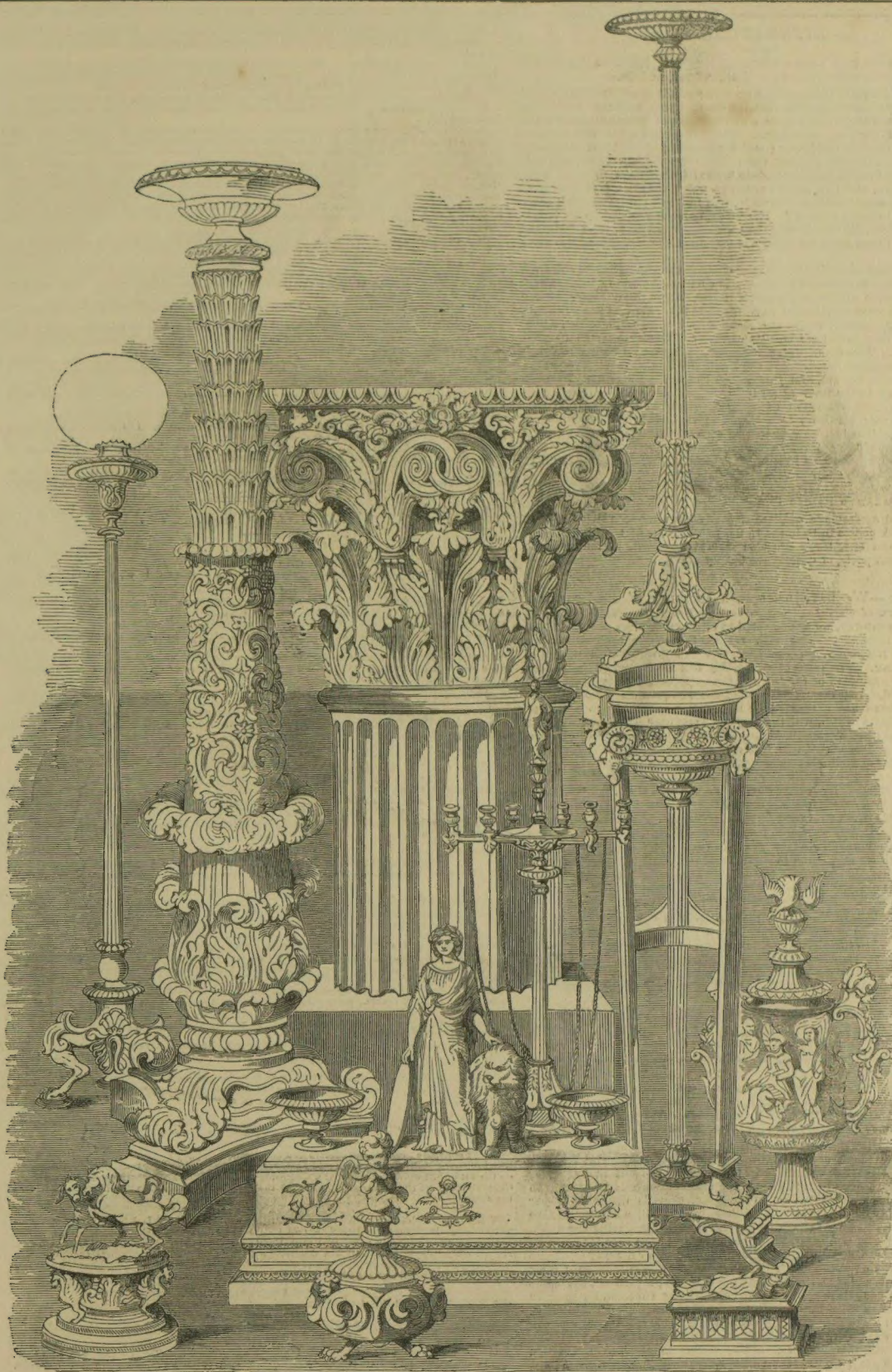
In our Journal of last week we briefly noticed this grand display of National Industry as likely to form one of the principal attractions during the present meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. This anticipation has been realised to the full.

We now engrave another selection of specimens; previously to describing which, however, we have to correct an error of last week, which arose from the inadvertence of the Artist. The larger work, engraved in page 165, is the Mozley (not Morley) Testimonial, and is the centre-piece of a superb service, manufactured by Elkington, Mason, and Co.; the other pieces being a plateau, and a pair of ice pails, one of which we engraved last week. The centre-piece bears the arms of Mr. Mozley, and the following inscription:—

“Presented to ELIAS JOSEPH MOZLEY, Esq., by those friends and fellow-shareholders in the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway who witnessed with admiration, and remember with gratitude, the energy, judgment, and ability displayed by him throughout an arduous and protracted struggle in defence of their common interest.—June, 1849.”

We now proceed with our notice of the formation of the Exposition.

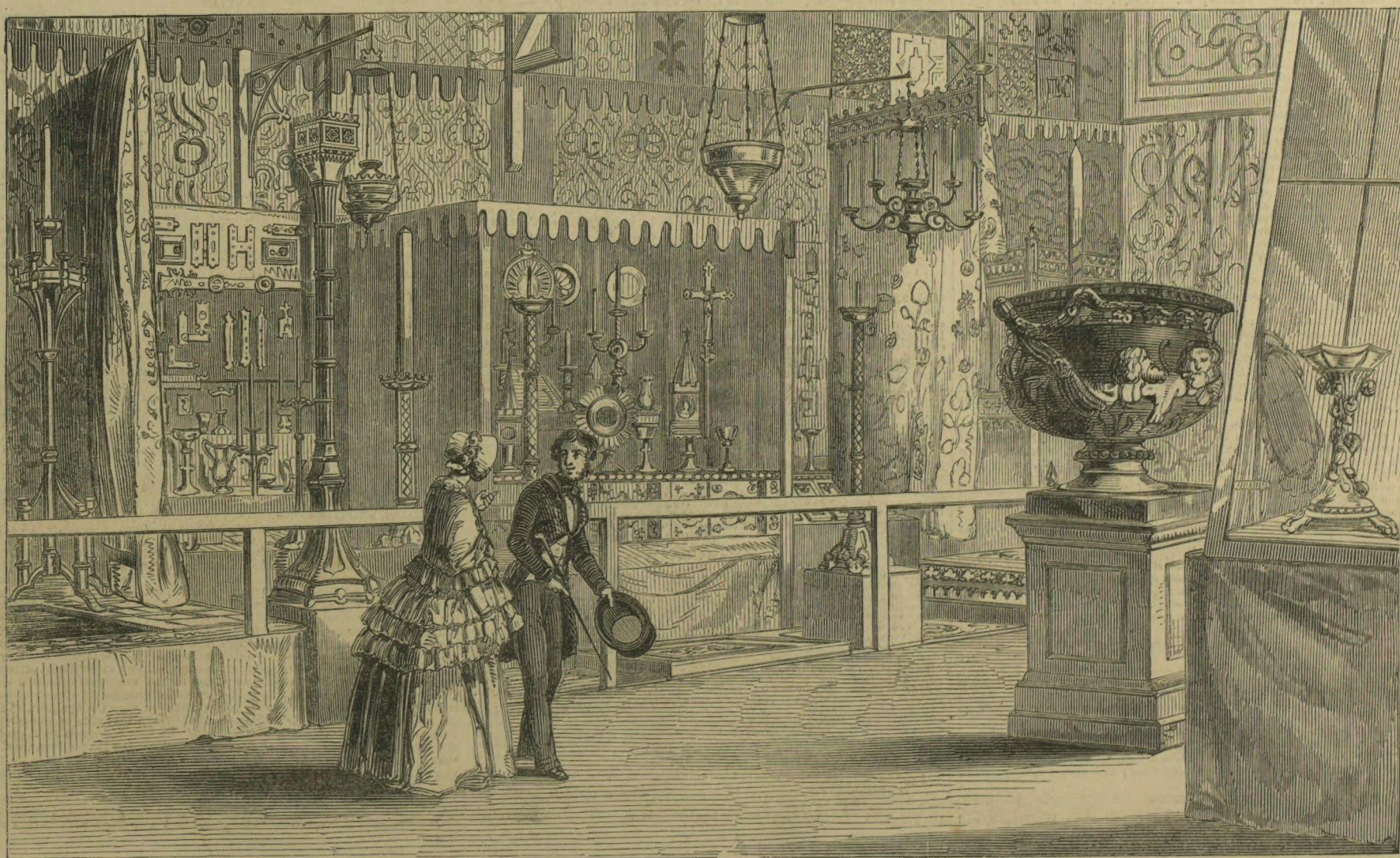
For some time efforts have been making to awaken the manufacturers to the importance of a National Exposition of Manufactures; but little progress was made until the enterprising spirit of the men of Birmingham erected the present spacious building, at a cost of little less than £2000, for this temporary purpose only. And what a magnificent *coup d'œil* does it present of beautiful forms, gorgeous colours, and elaborate workmanship! How worthily is



METAL CASTINGS, BY MESSENGER AND SONS.



GLASS, BY RICE HARRIS.



HARDMAN'S WORKS FOR CHURCH DECORATION.

Birmingham art represented, placed in juxtaposition, as it is, with the productions of France in metallurgy, and Bohemia in glass!

It is almost incredible to observe the progress that has been made in the manufacture of glass since it was freed from the trammels of the Excise. In the pure crystal, we have for some time far excelled our continental rivals; but it was reserved for Mr. Rice Harris to show on the present occasion that we can also compete with them not only in the different shades of ruby—the colour which has been hitherto most difficult of attainment—but also in the engraving and enamelling, in which we have hitherto been far behind. In combination of forms, too, he excels; except, perhaps, in the large articles, one of which is five feet in height, and is believed to be the largest piece of glass ever made. In this case, however, great allowances must be made for the difficulties of manufacture. In colour, nothing can compete with this collection; and in engraving and enamelling, they are not excelled by any Continental productions.

There are, likewise, several fine specimens of glass, cut, cased, and engraved, by Bacchus, of Birmingham.

In metallurgy, the electro-plate demands the first attention; because, when we consider that it is scarcely ten years since the art was brought into practical operation, we cannot help remarking the revolution it has effected in the manufacture of plate, and the great improvement of design in articles of every-day use; indeed, we doubt whether the collections exhibited by Messrs. Elkington, Collis, and Gough could anywhere be equalled. Among the specimens by Collis, we may especially notice some beautifully engraved and chased tea-trays; and a claret-jug, the handle formed of a twisted vine stem, and the vase wreathed with leaves and grapes in luxuriant profusion. At Collis's establishment, too, is on view a service of plate manufactured for the Prince Caracciolo, which has attracted many visitors. We cannot, also, too highly praise the beautiful collection of bronzes exhibited by Messrs. Elkington.

Next to the electro-plate, we have the severe labours of the ancient workers in church decoration rivalled by the care and judgment with which Messrs. Hardman, aided by Mr. Pugin, have erected a stall, of which we give an engraving. This stall eclipses everything else in gorgeousness of detail. The most valuable portion will be found in the case which occupies the centre of the stall, and consists of gold, silver, and enamelled candlesticks, reliquaries, censers, fagons, salvers, expositors, processional crosses, staves, and a bishop's pastoral staff of chased-work, with enamels of saints in the knob, which may challenge comparison with anything of the kind we have ever seen. On either side of the glass case are panels, containing hinges, hooks, rings, door-handles, &c., all as carefully wrought as those of larger dimensions; together with large-sized candlesticks for altar and processional purposes, monumental brasses, encaustic tiles, brackets by which are suspended cornices, reading-desks of most elaborate workmanship, &c. In the upper part of the stall are three stained glass windows, intended to fill the mullions of the Church of St. Nicholas, Liverpool: two of them are memorials of the Catholic clergy who died of fever whilst attending the sick. The centre one is designed for Mr. Pugin's church at Ramsgate; altogether, they are magnificent specimens of stained glass in which too much has not been attempted, and consequently success has been complete. The flint glass in the windows is made by Lloyd and Summerfield, but is stained by Messrs. Hardman. The walls of this stall are covered with paper-hangings, tapestries, stuffs, carpets, &c., manufactured by Messrs. Grace and Son, of Wigmore-street, London, who have also in this stall some exquisitely carved cabinet tables and chairs. The whole of the articles are either copies from ancient examples, or from designs by A. W. Pugin. Collectively, we have never before seen so complete an exposition of ecclesiastical ornament, and in such thorough good taste, brought together. In front of the Messrs. Hardman's stall is a large Warwick vase, electro-deposited bronze, half the size of the original, exhibited by Messrs. Elkington, whose glass case is seen in the right-hand corner of the engraving.

In the metal department is the stall of Messrs. Messenger and Sons, from which our beautiful group is taken. The Corinthian capital, which forms the centre, is taken from the example of the Jupiter Stator at Rome, and was originally made by Messrs. Messenger for the Duke of Northumberland's mansion in the Strand, where a number of these columns ornament the grand saloon. The antique Tripod with the goats' heads, and the Candelabrum on the right of our group, were originally manufactured for Lord Forester, and are very elegant in proportion and design. The Petrarch Inkstand, in the centre, is an old favourite, having been brought from Italy by the late Miss Edgworth, and presented by her to Messrs. Messenger. A beautiful group of fighting horses, forming an Inkstand, from a design by Mr. Barry, of the Egyptian Hall, is highly creditable. All the articles on this stall are artistic works, and are arranged with much taste. Among them is a chandelier, designed for the summer-house in Buckingham Palace garden, by Mr. Gruner.

Our next Engraving represents some of the magnificent specimens of *papier maché* exhibited by Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, of Halkin-street, London. The toilet table and mirror are in the French style, richly inlaid with mother-of-pearl and gold; the ornaments being judiciously arranged to suit the forms of the articles. The handles are of polished steel, which harmonises well with the pearl, and produces a very chaste and brilliant effect. We regret that we could not find room to engrave a robing glass of large dimensions *en suite*. The flower-stands in the illustration are of a dark morone ground, beautifully embellished with Grecian ornaments in white and gold. The chair engraved is of burnished gold, with cameo figures in medallions, and inlaid with pearl. In addition, we noticed a gorgeous sofa manufactured for the Queen of Spain; and also the too table for which Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge received the gold medal of the Society of Arts this year.

There are, likewise, some beautiful works in *papier maché*, by Walton, of Wolverhampton; including a large vase, five feet high; *pourri* jars, handled vases of Egyptian and other designs, superbly ornamented trays, &c.

The effect of the show of lamps is to a great extent lost from the manner in which they are scattered over the room. The contributions, nevertheless, well support the credit of the lamp trade, and form an agreeable as well as a decided feature of the Exposition.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The proceedings of the 19th meeting of this association commenced on Wednesday, in Birmingham. On the previous day the School of Design was opened at ten o'clock for the reception of visitors; and in the course of the day many distinguished noblemen and gentlemen arrived. Amongst them were the Marquis of Northampton; Lord Lifford; the Earl of Harrowby; the Right Rev. Bishop of Worcester; the Right Rev. Bishop of Oxford; Sir David Brewster; E. R. Daniell, Esq.; Rev. E. Stanley Ireland; J. Lee, LL.D., F.R.S.; Robert MacAdams, Esq.; Professor Phillips; W. Gilbert, F.R.S.; W. Jukes, M.A., F.R.S.; Professor Stevely; Colonel Sabine; Colonel Sykes; G. W. Omerod, M.A., F.R.S.; Joseph Hodgson, F.R.S.; General Consul for France, Sir H. de la Beche; J. Heywood, Esq., M.P.; Sir E. Lyall, F.R.S.; Professor Sedgwick; and Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P.

On Wednesday the first general committee held its meeting in the library of the Free Grammar School, at one o'clock, for the purpose of electing sectional officers, and the despatch of business usually brought before that body. The Marquis of Northampton occupied the chair, supported on his right by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, the president elect, and on his immediate left by John Taylor, Esq., the treasurer of the association.

The name of the Bishop of Manchester was added to the list of vice-presidents. Mr. Phillips, the secretary, read the report for the last year. It referred chiefly to the observatories and magnetical and meteorological apparatus at Toronto and Kew. In connexion with this subject, the council had great pleasure in announcing to the general committee that her Majesty's Government, on the joint application of the Marquis of Northampton and Sir John Herschel, had granted to Mr. Ronald a pecuniary recompense of £250 per annum for the invention of his method of constructing self-registering magnetical and meteorological apparatus. This grant was made in consequence of the recommendation of the British Association. The council regretted that they were still unable to announce the publication either of Professor E. Forbes's researches in the *Ægean Sea*, or of the Mountjoy observations, for which purposes grants of public money had been sanctioned by her Majesty's Government at the recommendation of the British Association.

Professor Plurcker, of Bonn; Dr. Liljestrom, of Stockholm; and Professor H. D. Rogers, of Philadelphia, were added to the list of the corresponding members of the association.

The statement of accounts read by Mr. Taylor, the treasurer, showed that the receipts of the last year were £1961 2s. 9d., and that, after paying the current expenses, there is at present a balance in the treasurer's hands of £360 7s. The association has also in hand stock in the Three per Cent. Consols to the amount of £3500.

There were, it appeared, numerous applications from various towns in the kingdom for the holding of the meetings of the association in the next, and even in succeeding years. Edinburgh, Bath, and Derby claim preference for 1850; Belfast, for 1850 or 1851; Manchester, for 1852; and Hull, as early as possible.

Colonel Sabine announced his resignation of the office of secretary, and left the appointment of his successor altogether in the hands of the general committee.

The officers of the various sections were next appointed. Professor Sedgwick was excused from the office to which he was elected, in consequence of expected domestic engagements.

In the evening, at the meeting of the association held in the Town-hall, the retirement of the past President (Lord Northampton) and the installation of the new President (the Rev. Dr. Robinson) took place with the due formalities.

On Thursday the various sections assembled: those on mathematics and physics, geology, natural history and physiology, and mechanics, at the Free Grammar School; chemistry, at the Philosophical Institution, Cannon-street; and ethnology and statistics at the Queen's College. The papers read in all the sections were some of them of a very valuable character, locally and generally. On Thursday evening there was a promenade and *conversations* at the Town-hall the electric light was exhibited. On Friday, after the meetings of the sections, there was a dinner in the Town-hall. For Saturday (this day), excursions are contemplated to inspect the geological character of Dudley and the neighbourhood; as also visits to the castles of Warwick and Kenilworth, Leamington, and the neighbourhood.

The proceedings for the ensuing week are thus arranged:—On Monday Professor Willis will discourse on the application of mechanical science to railways; on Tuesday, another *conversations* will take place; and the proceedings of the association will terminate on Wednesday.

On Tuesday, the parochial authorities of St. Stephen, Wallbrook, and St. Bennet Sherehor, in the City of London, resolved to discontinue the interment of the dead in the respective churchyards of those parishes, as also in the vaults beneath the churches.

LITERATURE.

STRATAGEMS: A STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By Mrs. NEWTON CROSSLAND (late Camilla Toulmin). Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The object of this little story is to impress upon the minds of children, by a well-wrought chain of circumstances, the heinous sin of lying, and the beauty and holiness of truth: how forgiveness follows in the wake of true repentance, and heals the wounds of burning conscience. The "Stratagems" are the wicked ways by which the deceit is carried on; and the narrator of the tale has selected for her title-page this homely precept from Tillotson: "Truth is always consistent with itself, and needs nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and sits upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware: whereas a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention on the rack; and one trick needs a great many more to make it good." There is no fine-drawn eloquence in this passage; and, probably, falsehood never had a stronger assailant than Tillotson, than whom King William declared there was no homester man, or had he ever a better friend.

Mrs. Crossland's story is nicely written, not down to the capacities of children, but in better style than such incidents are usually narrated; the moral is never lost sight of, and is made attractive from first to last. Helen (a young girl reared in the lap of luxury) receives from an aunt, who has just returned from India, a dowerful presents, among which she finds a new sovereign, which she is tempted to appropriate: this is the first "stratagem"; the next is, to conceal it from her family. The coin, which had been treasured as a keepsake, is misused, and a servant girl is suspected of the theft, and discharged. Meanwhile, Helen repents, confesses her sin, and justice is done to the poor girl. There is another "stratagem" in the story of an Indian attendant, who, by feigning ignorance of English, gets possession of certain deeds and letters, and well nigh ruins her mistress; her story is a string of vice, and she eventually is drowned by accident. The incidents, it will be seen, are simple enough; and it is by the interweaving of the accessory circumstances that the writer of the tale has shown her skill, and kept up the interest without sacrificing probability. The work is illustrated with a few pretty engravings.

GUY'S LEARNER'S POETIC TASK-BOOK. Cradock and Co.

This is a well-selected assemblage of pieces, chiefly from modern British poets. Although the old stock poems to be found in most collections of the kind are not forgotten in the present one, there are also several novelties, including some specimens of American poets, of descriptive beauty and power.

WOOD-CARVING.—We have just seen a specimen of wood-carving, by Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Carlisle-street, of which, from its great beauty and originality at the present day, we are tempted to offer our readers a description. The subject—a box intended to contain cigars upon the evening table—has been executed by order of Norman Wilkinson, Esq., a well-known liberal patron of the art of wood-carving. The wood of which the box is composed is Italian walnut-tree, with the exception of the top and the perforated panels on all sides, which are of box-wood. This arrangement secures an exquisite contrast in point of colour. The corners are supported by bold trusses of scroll-work, among flowing curves of delicate finish, which, except in their high elaboration, remind one of the ornamental panelling of the time of Grinling Gibbons, of a profusion of which our City churches may be so justly proud. The lid of the box, surrounded by a moulding of raffle leaves and conventional primroses, encloses a flat space, into which are ingeniously introduced in different ways Mr. Wilkinson's monogram and crest. The entire box, in the polished state, will be one of the most elegant and tasteful objects of luxury produced for some years.

LEAP FROM A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—John Riley, charged with being concerned in the burglary and murderous assault at Handsworth on the 24th ult., was apprehended on Tuesday. He was handcuffed, and placed under the charge of a policeman, and taken to West Bromwich; but, having contrived to slip the handcuffs, he jumped out of the railway carriage when near the New Inn, Handsworth, but did not succeed in making his escape, being too much shaken by the effects of the leap to avail himself of his recovered liberty.

John Tollemache, Esq., of Peckforton Castle, one of the representatives of South Cheshire, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, in the steam-ship *Cambria*, for New York, on a tour to the farming and corn and cheese growing districts of the United States, for the purpose of making himself personally acquainted with subjects of such vital importance to his constituents. The honourable gentleman intends to make a sojourn in the Western World of two or three months' duration.

On Saturday, about twelve o'clock at noon, a very handsome fir tree, nearly 100 feet high, then growing on Butthead estate, St. Budeaux (Devon), was struck by lightning and splintered in pieces: some portions were thrown upwards of 100 feet. Fortunately no injury was done, the men who had been in the field having gone to dinner.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Operations in the English Market during the past week have been principally in connexion with the settlement of the Account, which was adjusted on Tuesday and Wednesday. The market opened on Monday with Consols at 92½ for Money, but on Tuesday a decline to 92½ was registered, afterwards improving to 92½. A languid market succeeded on Wednesday, Consols declining ½ per cent.; and on Thursday the Account being generally adjusted, a further decline to 92½ occurred. Money has been gradually increasing in value during the week, both in the "house" and without. Three per cent. has been paid for loans on Consols, while the continued sale of Exchequer Bills and other floating securities is evidence of an improving demand. This may, perhaps, continue until after the payment of the dividends in October, which in order to prepare for, the books of transfer for Bank Stock, Reduced, Long Annuities, New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, and South Sea Annuities, are now closed; opening on the 19th of October for all except Bank Stock, which opens on the 17th. At the close of the week the Market was quiet, at the following quotations:—Consols, 92½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 94; India Bonds, £1000, 75 pm.; Ditto, under £1000, 76 pm.; Consols for Account, 92½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 35 pm.; Ditto, Small, June, 35 pm.; Ditto, £500, June, 35 pm.

Prices in the Foreign Market have shown little variation, but generally have been pretty well supported. A slight advance in Dutch, Portuguese Four per Cents, and Mexican are the only changes worthy of recording. Little business was doing at the close of the week, the last prices being, for Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 49; Chilean Bonds, 6 per Cent., 98; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 56; Danish Bonds, 1825, 3 per Cent., 73½; Grenada Bonds, 1 per Cent., 16½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Coupons, 28½; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per Cent. Active, 54½; Portuguese 5 per Cents, Converted, 27½; Spanish, 5 per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto, 3 per Cent., 34½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 54½; Ditto, 4 per Cent., 84½.

Great depression exists in the Railway Market, dividend paying and new lines being equally affected. The settlement of the Account has been assigned as the cause for the sudden decline; but it is to be feared that the public have taken alarm, and, by sales, are aiding the efforts of the speculators for the "fall." North-Western, Great Western, Midland, and South-Eastern, it will be seen by the annexed list, are all lower:—Aberdeen, 18; Caledonian, 17½; Chester and Holyhead, 13; Ditto, Preference, 11½; East Anglian, £25, L. and E. and L. D., 2½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 11½; East Lincolnshire, 28½; Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 3½; Ditto, Half, B, Six per Cent., 4½; Ditto, Five per Cent., Preference, 5½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 28½; Great North of England, 21½; Great Western, 65; Ditto, Half Shares, 31; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 13½; Ditto, Fifths, 12½; Ditto, New £17, 8½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 4½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed Six per Cent., 12½; Ditto (West Riding Union), 3½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 73; Do., Qua. Five per Cent., 92; London and North-Western, 15½; Do., New Quarters, 13; Do, Fifths, 9½; London and South-Western, 33½; Ditto, New, £40, 20½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Pref., 10½; Midland, 55½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 12; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 31½; Norfolk, 32; North Staffordshire 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 12½; Scottish Central, 20½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New, Guaranteed, 10; Shropshire Union, 2½; North Staffordshire, 4½; South-Eastern, 20½; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 6½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 12; Ditto, G.N.E. Pref., 3½; York and North Midland, 21½; Ditto, Pref., 6½; Anglo-Italian (late Italian and Austrian), 2½; Namur and Liege, 5½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 3½; Paris and Rouen, 21½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Fair average time-of-year supplies of English wheat have been received up to Mark-lane during the present week. Owing to the large arrivals from abroad, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of 1s 10 to 2s per quarter; and the same fall has taken place in the value of foreign. Grinding barley has given way 1s per quarter, with a very inactive inquiry. So little has been doing in malt that the currencies have ruled almost nominal. Oats sold slowly, at 6d to 1s per quarter less money. In beans, peas, and Indian corn very little doing. The top price of flour has fallen to 40s or 280 lbs.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 38s to 48s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 40s to 46s; rye, 23s to 25s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 50s to 58s; malted ditto, 29s to 31s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 50s to 58s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 58s; Chevalier, 60s to 61s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 21s to 23s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 17s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 32s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 27s to 28s; mangel, 28s to 30s; white, 28s to 27s; boilers, 28s to 30s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 42s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s per sack. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is in improved request, at an advance of 5s per quarter. In all other seeds next to nothing is doing. Cakes are very dull.

Lined, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 42s; Hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; Coadander, 16s to 25s per cwt.; Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 8s to 10s 6d. Turps, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, 22s to 23s per last of ten quarters. Lined cakes, English, £9 0s to £10 0s; ditto, foreign, £8 0s to £9 0s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 65s to 75s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Flour.—The prices of wheaton bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d, per 4½ lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 44s 6d; barley, 26s 9d; oats, 18s 4d; rye, 25s 11d; beans, 31s 3d; peas, 39s 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 45s 11d; barley, 26s 3d; oats, 19s 0d; rye, 26s 5d; beans, 31s 10d; peas, 39s 10d.

Prices on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, in 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Public sales of about 20,000 packages will commence on Tuesday next. By private contract the demand is tolerably firm, at full prices. Common sound Congou is worth 9d to 9½d per lb.

Sugar.—The transactions in the raw market this week have been comparatively small. Prices have been fairly supported. Refined goods are selling actively. Good and fine, 70s to 49s; and fair grocery, 49s 6d to 50s per cwt. No change in English crushed.

Coffee.—For most kinds the demand is in a sluggish state, and prices are a shade lower. Rice.—The market is decidedly flat, and prices are not supported, owing to the large quantities on offer.

Provisions.—The best parcels of Dutch butter are in moderate request, at prices about equal to those obtained last week. In all other kinds next to nothing doing. Good and fine, 70s to 50s; and inferior and surplus, 44s to 65s per cwt. Fine Irish butter supports late rates, but the inferior qualities are 1s per cwt lower. The stock is on the decrease. Carlow and Kilkeny, firsts, landed, 64s to 68s; Carriek and Clonmel, 64s to 66s; Cork, 64s to 65s; Limerick, 59s to 63s; Sligo, 58s to 60s; and Trillick, 56s to 60s per cwt. English butter arrives in much better condition than for some time past. The best kinds are quite as dear; but other qualities rule dull. Fine Dorset, 78s to 84s; inferior and middling, 60s to 70s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 11s per dozen lbs. Very little bacon is on offer. Prime Waterford, sizeable, 60s to 68s per cwt.

Tallow.—This article continues to meet a very inactive demand, at drooping prices. F.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 38s 3d to 38s; and for forward delivery, 37s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—The general demand is firm, and last week's quotations are fairly supported. Coals.—Tanfield Moor, 14s 6d; West Hartley, 15s 6d; Tees, 16s 6d; Hartley, 14s; Lambton, 16s; Walker, 14s 6d per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 12s; clover ditto, £2 0s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 6s to £1 13s per load.

Spirits.—Brandy—the stock of which is now reduced to about 7000 puncheons—is still selling readily, and prices have further advanced 1d per gallon. Rum is in fair request, at full currencies. No change in corn spirits.

Hops.—Picking has been commenced in various parts of Sussex and Kent. For all kinds of hops the demand is heavy, on lower terms. The duty is called £95,000 to £100,000.

Wool.—Public sales of 40,000 bales of colonial have been commenced. The market is steady. Regent's are well supported, at from £3 10s to £4; Shaws, £2 10s to £3 10s; and white kidneys, £3 10s to £4 5s per ton.

Smithfield.—The general trade has ruled firm this week, at improved quotations:—Beef, from 2s 10d to 4s 0d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 5d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per 8lbs, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton have sold steadily, at an advance of 2d per 8lb. The value of other kinds of meat has been well supported.

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 5d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 0d to 4s 0d per 8lbs, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 4.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Brevet-Major W Farris to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Fenwick.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 6.

The following promotions, dated the 1st instant, have taken place, consequent upon the death of Rear-Admiral of the Red, Hood Hanway Christian:—

Rear-Admiral of the White, W. Bowles, C.B. to be Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Sir Thomas Fellows, C.B. to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Capt George Edward Watts to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Captains: Robert Gambler, Charles Frederick Payne, and Colin Macdonald, C.B. have also been promoted to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed in the *London Gazette* of the 1st Sept., 1846.

BANKRUPTS.

T KENNY, Liverpool, bookseller and stationer. J C RUSHBROOK, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, tailor and draper. C R WEGUELIN, Shaldon, Devon, farmer and lodging-house-keeper. G P WATERHOUSE, Birmingham, coal-merchant. S CLARK, Wheathampstead, Hertis, paper-maker.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 10.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed, under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and his heirs, Kings of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for ever, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Dublin.

CROWN OFFICE, SEPT. 8.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT. BOROUGH OF KIDDERMINSTER.—John Best, in the room of Richard Godson, Esq. deceased.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 11.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Lieut A P Gore to be Captain, vice Petre; Cornet F G Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Gore.

2nd Foot: Ensign G Gollip to be Lieutenant, vice Kirby. 16th: Acting Assist-Surgeon H M Fraser, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Kennedy. 19th: Major-General C Turner to be Colonel, vice General Sir W M Pascoe, K.C. 31st: Ensign S Christian to be Lieutenant, vice Bolton. 33rd: Lieut W Petyman to be Captain, vice Milman; Ensign and Adjutant C C Barrett to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign F Corbett to be Lieutenant, vice Petyman. 40th: Ensign H C Wise to be Lieutenant, vice Hickson; Ensign J Pinckney to be Lieutenant, vice Forbes. 60th: Lieut J F Jones to be Captain, vice Holbeck; Second Lieut A C Greville to be First Lieutenant, vice Jones; Surgeon J Fitzpatrick to be Second Lieutenant, vice Greville. 67th: Assist-Surgeon T P Mathew to be Surgeon, vice Charlton. 72nd: Lieut-Colonel F Murray to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice C Gascoyne; Ensign A Allison to be Lieutenant, vice Rathborne.

3rd West India Regiment: Ensign R W Harley to be Lieutenant, vice Wheeler. St. Helena Regiment: Capt G Woolward to be Major, vice O'Dell; Lieut A S Bolton to be Captain, vice Woolward.

Royal Malta Fencible Regiment: C Elul, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bernard. HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist-Surg E J Kennedy, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Matthew.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, SEPT. 10.

Royal Regiment of Artillery: Second Lieut C L H M'Nernan to be First Lieutenant, vice Traherne.

PRIZE MONEY.

Notice is hereby given to the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Dolphin*, who are entitled to share for the salvage granted for services rendered to the barque *Lady Kemnaxay*, on the 24th of November, 1847, that a distribution of the said salvage will be made at No. 39, Charing-cross, on the 24th instant, and that the shares not then claimed will be re-called at the same place.

BANKRUPTS.

W ROGERS, John-street, Edgeware-road, licensed victualler. L ENSOLL, Great Titchfield-street, Hensdraper. JOHN BOWERS, JOSEPH BOWERS, and SARAH ANN BOWERS, Worcester, grocers. W TYER, Gosport, bootmaker. F BARFORD, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, straw plait and hat dealer. M FRANCES, Birmingham, nail manufacturer. A VINEY, Bristol, hop merchant. W J BEBELLY, Gloucester, ship and boat builder. J DURHAM, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, miller. W DIXON, Lancaster, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

H P MACDONALD, Monkstadt, Isle of Skye, farmer.

BIRTHS.

At St Mark's Curacy, Easton, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev G J Hill, of a daughter. —At the Vicarage, Burnham, Somersetshire, the lady of the Rev Horatio Westmacott, of a son. —At 12 Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, the lady of James Bright, Esq. M.D. of a son. —At Horsham Vicarage, Sussex, the wife of the Rev J F Hodgson, of a daughter. —September 4th, the lady of Shilston Calmady Hamlyn, Esq. of Leawood, and Pascoe, Devon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Avening, Gloucestershire, by the Rev J Mills, George Bernard Anton Brehm, only son of J Brehm, Esq. of Uitenhage, Cape of Good Hope, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Matthew Saunders, Esq. of Avening. —On Monday, the 10th September, at the parish church of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, by the Rev Mr Atwood, vicar, Miles Simpson, Esq. d. est son of Jos. Simpson, Esq. of Acton, Middlesex, to Sarah, youngest daughter of John Marshall, Esq. of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire. —At St George's, Hanover-square, W Hamilton, Esq. eldest son of Major J Hamilton, late of H M's 77th, to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Major T Hamilton, of H M's 68th Regiment. —At Brighton, Captain Savage, 91st Regiment, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Savage, R E, to Isabel, only child of Captain Wood, 91st Regiment. —On the 8th instant, at Brixton Church, Isle of Wight, Francis Andrew, second son of Mr Francis M. Selby, of Hants, to Emily, daughter of the late Mr Woodcutt, of Lily Grove, Brixton, Isle of Wight. —At Fotton, on the 12th inst, by the Rev W E G Bidwell, Mr J H Miller, to Mary Flind, daughter of Mr W Masters.

DEATHS.

At Braham Castle, Dingwall, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, aged 70. —Major Hardy Simmons, Esq.—At Worley Barracks, Essex, Lieutenant-Colonel H G Jackson, Royal Artillery, aged 63. —At the Rectory Beckington, Somerset, the Rev Sainsbury Langford Sainsbury, rector of that parish, aged 71. —At Berrywood House, near Southampton

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RETIRING FROM BUSINESS. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

See "Gazette" of Friday, the 7th Instant.

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GOLD PENS. RICHARD MOSLEY and CO.'S GOLD PENS still maintain their character as the very best that have yet been manufactured.

To meet all purchasers, they can now offer one at a lower price, far superior to those generally sold for Everlasting Gold Pens. The best quality are guaranteed, and to go wrong or wear at the points (accidents or violence excepted).

Sold by all Stationers, Jewellers, &c., at 10s 6d and 3s 6d each. Manufactured, 8, Hatton-garden, London. Manufacturers, also, of Gold and Silver Ever-pointed Pencils, Penholders, &c. (best quality only).

PAPER-HANGINGS and PANELLLED DECORATIONS.—By Royal Letters Patent, E. T. ARCHER, 451, Oxford-street, invites the inspection and patronage of his suite of SHOW-ROOMS, the walls of which are fitted up with Ornamental Decorations adapted for the Drawing-room, Dining-room, Boudoir, &c. The Rooms are also elegantly furnished with every article of strictly elegant and durable article marked in plain figures of the price. There is also manufactured, and sold by T. A.'s Patent Machinery, Paper-Hangings of every class and for every purpose in use. Also kept, a large stock of superior Continental Paper-Hangings by the best makers. Hand-veined Marble Paper for Halls; and Granite Paper and Oak Paper of excellent quality, 1d per yard. P.S.—The Trade liberally treated.—451, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully borne out by the use and experience of the last eighteen months, and which is testified by the very great patronage which continues to be bestowed upon it. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. and J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange; 73, Cheap-side.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!!

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP of KING and SHEATH, 204, Regent-street, London.

WILLIAM WATSON SHEATH begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the public, that in consequence of the Dissolution of Partnership, he will commence SELLING OFF, on MONDAY next, SEPTEMBER 17th, the valuable stock, amounting to £15,750 worth of rich Silks, Satins, Velvets, splendid Shawls, French Merinos, Gores, Muslins, De Laines, and other Dresses; Hosiery, Corsets, Ribbons, real Valenciennes, Brussels, and Black Laces, and all the latest fashions of the season, in the most complete and magnificent Damask Table-cloths, Napkins, Huckaback, Diapers, Irish Linens, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Russia and Irish Sheetings, Longcloths, Flannels, Blankets, elegant Embroidered Drawing-room Curtains, &c. &c., at a Reduction of One-third from the Cost Price.

Patterns will be sent (as usual) to Ladies in the Country, who cannot attend the Sale.

Please address, W. W. SHEATH, 204, Regent-street, London. N.B. All parcels above 45 will be sent carriage-free throughout England.

TO LADIES.—THE PRINCE ALBERT BELT.—The distinguishing feature of this Belt consists in the fastening, which has no prongs, and yet is perfectly secure. The great success which has attended the introduction of this fastening for Boys' Belts, has led to imitations, which are worthless, from the fact of the fastening being insecure. The genuine Prince Albert Belt has stamped on the under side of the fastening JOHN PATERSON, London, registered, and the trade is hereby cautioned against those who, for the sake of the selling, or offering for sale, any imitation, renders them liable to penalties, which, in order to protect the Public, the proprietor will enforce.

GLENFIELD STARCH.—The Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold wholesale by Messrs. Paxton and Turner, Messrs. Hooper Brothers, Mr. Smelling, and Messrs. Pett, Wood, and Co.; and retail, by all shopkeepers.—AGENTS WANTED; apply to Mr. ROBERT WOTHEESPOFF, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.

SHIRTS.—HENRY WITHERS, No. 9, POULTREY, without registering his Shirts, or giving them absurd Greek or Latin titles, guarantees superior work, a perfect fit, and full value for the price charged. Those at 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d. the half-dozen are strongly recommended.

SHIRTS.—THE ZETETIC SHIRTS. Registered May 2, 1849, Act 6 & 7 Vic., c. 65.—These are the best fitting Shirts ever invented. Caution.—Every shirt is stamped, Price—Six for 40s; or Three for 21s.—N.B. The Non-Registered Shirts are Six for 20s., 30s., and 35s. Also, all the newest patterns in Coloured Shirts.—Instructions for self measurement, with list of prices, sent post-free.—JAMES BLACKBURN, 47, Cheap-side, London.

SHIRTS.—Who enjoys a comfortable-fitting Shirt? and who most likely to invent one? A practical Tailor! No position of body deranges a delightfully-fitting Shirt, of which every lady can have a pattern by remitting 6d postage stamps to GILLHAM and Co., Tailors, 64, St. Martin's-lane, London.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—The new plain-coloured Shirts are now ready; such as plain blue, buff, drab, and fawn. Also, buff grounds with blue, lilac, or pink stripes, sprigs, figures, &c., as worn by the nobility for shooting, yachting, cricketing, &c. Patterns to select from sent post-free.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—"Mr. Ford, of the Strand, has invented a shirt which will fit the body with ease, while the front itself is so contrived, that perfect smoothness and ease are ensured, despite the most violent movements to which the frame of the wearer may be subjected."—Globe. Directions for self-measurement sent post-free.—RICHARD FORD, 183, Strand.

BERDOE'S LIGHT OVER-COAT, the WATERPROOF PALLIUM.—This well-known, superior garment possesses, in addition to every other quality which can commend it to the respectable public, the advantage of being thoroughly impervious to rain; and, as a protection from the evil effects of wet or cold, is invaluable. Price, 40s and 50s; or, not waterproof, 35s. A very large stock is selected from all the customers of Australia, riding and Driving Capes, Shooting Jackets, &c., which defy any amount of rain, and are, in every respect, first-rate garments.—To be had in London, at 95, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill, only.

A NOVELTY for the approaching Season is in preparation, to which a distinguishing name has not yet been given, but which the Inventors, Messrs. NICOLL, can recommend as one of the most useful, warm, comfortable, and graceful articles of Gentlemen's Attire ever produced. Specimens can be seen at 114, 116, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; as also the TREBLE ALBERT or PALEOT, called THE NICOLL, which retains all the character of the famous PALEOT (registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65) in its exterior, and has the additional advantages of being convertible from a warm to a light Overcoat, or vice versa, at the pleasure of the wearer; or, as the mild or cold nature of the weather may require (this garment must be seen and worn to be properly appreciated), it will be found, perhaps, the best preservative of health in the variable climate. THE NICOLL has been secured by Royal Letters Patent in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and the COLONIES; it can, therefore, only be purchased in this country, or abroad, of Messrs. NICOLL'S (the Patents) recognised AGENTS, and in LONDON only at themselves, viz. at 114, 116, and 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.

THE NICOLL PALEOT (Registered 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 65) WATERPROOF, 114, 116, 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.—Also for Nicoll's Morning Coat, now in almost universal request, for the Country, riding or Walking, Sea-side, &c. Shooting Jackets, adapted for the season. Many have assumed the use of the word PALEOT, but Messrs. NICOLL are the sole patentees of the design and material.

MESSRS. NICOLL'S Wholesale and Counting-House Departments for the London Branches in the Shipping and Woollen Trades are in CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL, and 120, REGENT-STREET.

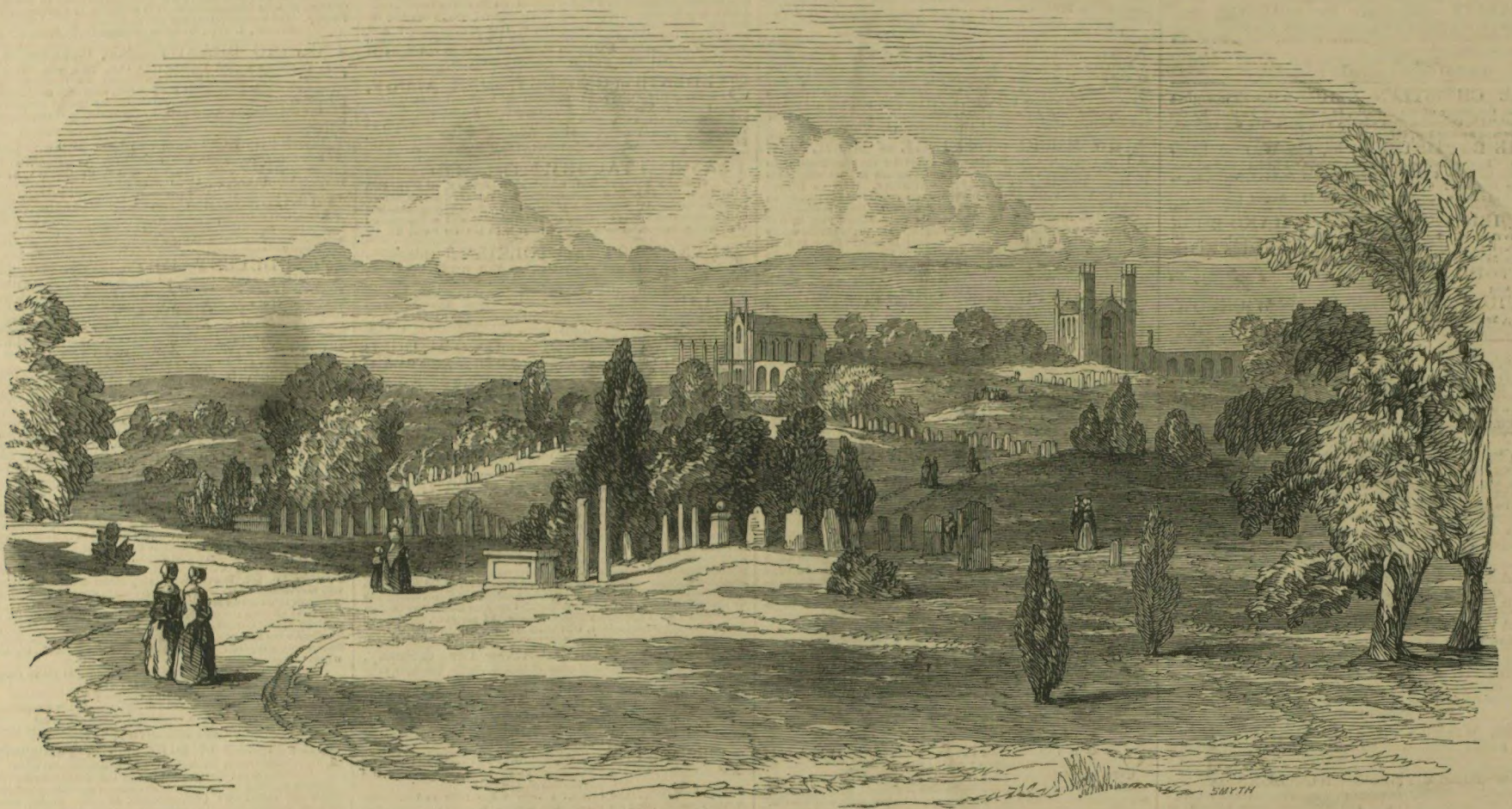
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, Cape of GOOD HOPE.—"The Cabin Passengers' OUTFITTING BRANCH of S. W. SILVER and Co. is at 65 and 67, Cornhill, as heretofore; where Outfits for Officers, Cadets, Civilians, and Cabin Passengers generally are furnished at the lowest shipping rates. Silver and Co. negotiate passages, give or obtain Colonial information, also as to the probable departure and arrival of ships; they forward, free of charge, the character of the fanned, and (registered 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 65) in its exterior, and has the additional advantages of being convertible from a warm to a light Overcoat, or vice versa, at the pleasure of the wearer; or, as the mild or cold nature of the weather may require (this garment must be seen and worn to be properly appreciated), it will be found, perhaps, the best preservative of health in the variable climate. THE NICOLL has been secured by Royal Letters Patent in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, and the COLONIES; it can, therefore, only be purchased in this country, or abroad, of Messrs. NICOLL'S (the Patents) recognised AGENTS, and in LONDON only at themselves, viz. at 114, 116, and 120, REGENT-STREET, and 22, CORNHILL.

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INTRA AND EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.



THE NORWOOD CEMETERY.

(Continued from page 190.)
company of shareholders, in the 6th and 7th of William IV.; the capital consisting of 3000 shares, of £25 each.

ST. MARTIN'S BURIAL-GROUND, DRURY-LANE.

This ground belongs to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Mr. Walker, in "Gatherings from Graveyards," assures us that many thousands of bodies have been deposited here. The substratum was some years since so saturated with dead, that the place was shut up for a period. The ground was subsequently raised to its present height—level with the first floor windows surrounding the place, and in this superstratum vast numbers of bodies have since been deposited. It was once a common practice here to dig a pit, place in it bodies at different periods, and cover the top only with boards! The ground is a dangerous nuisance to the neighbourhood.

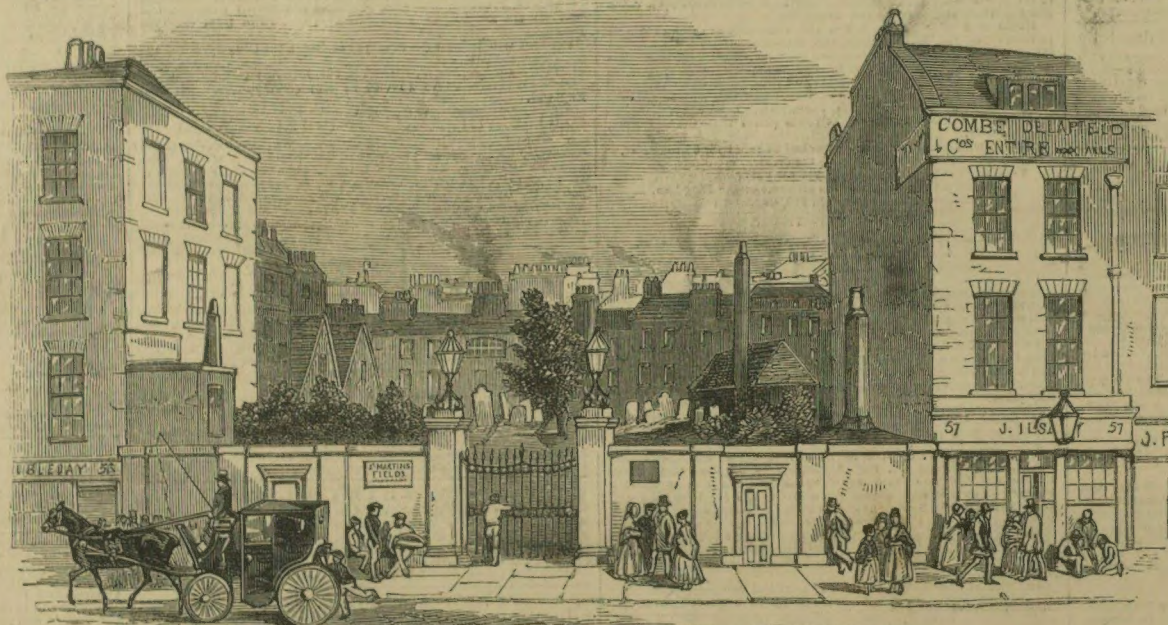
ST. ANN'S, BLACKFRIARS.

This church-yard has attracted much public attention on account of the conflicting statements which have been made respecting the over-crowded state of the ground, and the horrible disclosures connected therewith. The details, as given by Inspector Scott, were quoted in our Journal of last week. On Thursday evening, the 6th, the church-wardens and overseers of the parish assembled in the school-room of the church-entrance, adjoining the church-yard, to investigate the circumstances, when much corroborative evidence was given; but the settlement of the question postponed. The inquiry was resumed on Friday evening, and during the time of meeting an order was received from the General Board of Health, directing the burial-ground to be closed; upon which the Rev. Mr. Harding, the Rector, congratulated the parish officials on the receipt of the order to close the ground, as it was what they had long and anxiously wished for.

LAMBETH BURIAL-GROUND.
This ground belongs to the parish, and is situated in Paradise-street, a short dis-

At the time Mr. Walker wrote (1839), the state of the ground had rendered it necessary to discontinue interment here; bones were scattered about, and a part of the ground had been raised. The neighbourhood is thickly populated; the soil is very moist, and the water flows in at the depth of four feet. The place is completely surrounded by houses; and the number of interments here is so great, and the ground so small in comparison, that the inhabitants near the spot say in simplicity, "We wonder where they put them."

It is curious to notice that in our practice, as regards the health of the community, of burying the dead in crowded neighbourhoods, we are far behind the old Londoners. A correspondent of the *Times* states that—"In the time of Charles II., upon rebuilding the city of London after the Great Fire, it was considered injurious to the public health that churchyards within the jurisdiction of the city should be converted into burying-grounds, even beyond the municipal walls. Amongst the original decrees of a Court of Judicature, erected shortly after that event for the determination of disputes arising from the destruction of property, preserved in the British Museum, there is one by which it appears that the inhabitants of the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate denied that certain ground, mentioned as the subject in dispute, might be again laid into the churchyard as a burying-ground, and the Court was informed that to have the said ground laid into the churchyard was contrary to several acts of Common Council for the prevention of nuisances; for if the ground lying next the street and formerly built upon should now be employed as a churchyard it would be a public nuisance."—(Vide Add. MS. B. M., 5073, No. 70.)



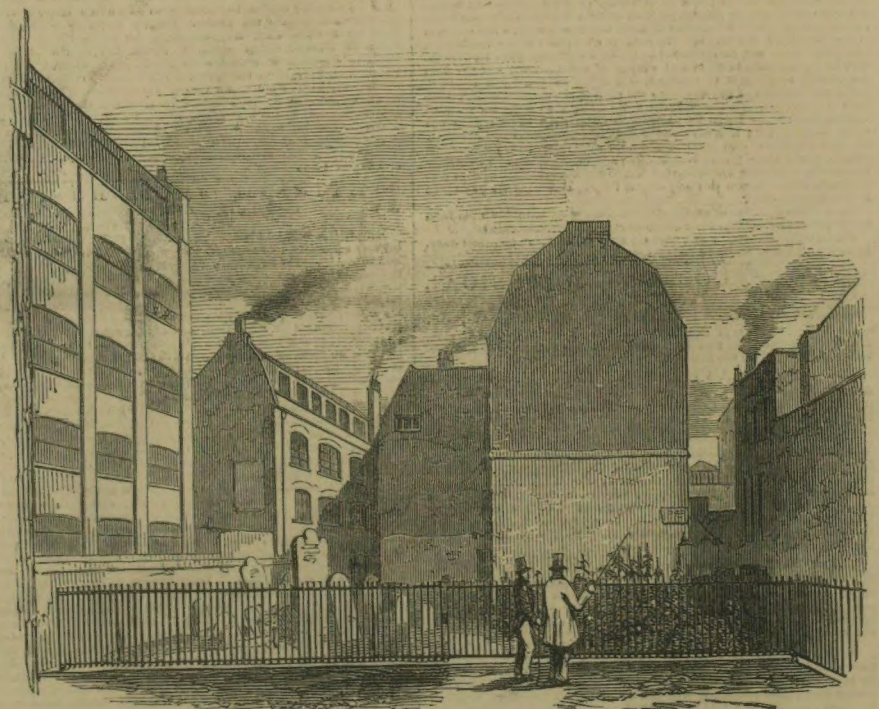
ST. MARTIN'S BURIAL-GROUND, DRURY-LANE.

tance from the church; it is divided into the upper, middle, and lower grounds. It is very much crowded, and the tombstones are deeply sunk into the earth.

The burial-ground of St. Botolph, we are happy to add, was closed on Monday, by order of the General Board of Health, on the report of Dr. Gavin Milroy.



BURIAL-GROUND NEAR THE PARISH CHURCH, LAMBETH.



BURIAL-GROUND OF ST. ANN'S, BLACKFRIARS.